TRADE AND INDUSTRY

26 July 1973 Volume 12 No 4 10p

Mr. Anthony Grant describes the new Small Firms Information Centres

United States regional markets—the Mid-West

Company law reform

Statistics on energy trends

Supplement: the battle against oil pollution at sea

All firms regardless of size can apply

Units with less than 200 employees received over one third of the Awards granted this year.

The 1974 Awards will be made to those U.K.–based firms or organisations producing goods or providing a service which can show, for their size, the most outstanding achievement in increasing exports or in technological innovation.

The ninth annual list of Award winners will be announced on The Queen's personal birthday, 21st April, 1974.

For full information about eligibility, application forms and guidance notes, get in touch with The Secretary, The Office of The Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. Telephone: 01-222 2277. Telex 276366.

The closing date for applications is 31st October, 1973.

Trade and Industry

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NEW GRANTS FOR SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The Minister for Industrial Development has announced substantial grants to encourage service industries and company offices to move to the Areas for Expansion.

This is of interest to:

INSURANCE, FINANCE AND BUSINESS OFFICES

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES ETC.

Where are the Areas for Expansion?

They cover the whole of Scotland, Wales, Northern and North-West England, Yorkshire and Humberside, some parts of the Midlands and much of South-West England.

N.B. These grants are not available for moves to the North Midlands Derelict Land Clearance Area. Financial assistance is available under separate legislation for moves to Northern Ireland.

Who can benefit?

Service industries include business and company offices; insurance and finance services; distributive trades; transport and communications; professional and scientific services; and research and development units.

Provided that:

1. They have a genuine choice of location between moving to the Areas for Expansion and the rest of the country.
2. Their move will provide at least 10 new jobs in an Area.

What can they get?

1. *Removal Grant.* A fixed grant of £800 for each employee moved with his work up to a limit of 50% of the number of additional jobs being created in an Area, and
2. *Rent Aid.* A grant to cover 100% of the approved rent of the premises in the new location. (For a period of up to 5 years in a Development Area and up to 3 years in an Intermediate Area). *Equivalent help will be given where premises are bought rather than rented,* and
3. Other forms of selective assistance.

Get full details now.

For more information, 'phone your nearest Industrial Expansion Team today, at one of the numbers shown here. Or send off the coupon below.

Headquarters. London, tel: 01-834 2255 ext. 88

Scotland. Glasgow, tel: 041-248 2855
Wales. Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)
Northern Region. Tel. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 27575 (STD code 0632)
North West. Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171
Yorkshire & Humberside. Tel. Leeds 38232 (STD code 0532)
East Midlands. Tel. Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)
West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111
South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)
Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 104 or 61
London & South East. London, tel: 01-828 4355 ext. 50

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.
Please send me full details of the new grants scheme for service industries.

Name_____

Position in Company_____

Company_____

Nature of Business_____

Address_____

Office Phone No._____ TI 26/7

The Areas for Expansion

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

How SFICs can help small firms

by Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development

Small firms are an integral part of a healthy and expanding economy. This is why we are keeping a close guard over their interests.

THE great majority of the recommendations of the Bolton Committee on Small Firms have now been dealt with. I am glad to say that the most important one remaining —that we should set up special offices to help small firms to find the right sources of help for their problems—is now being fulfilled. Ten Small Firms Information Centres will be opened in major cities throughout Britain before the end of the year.

The very first purpose-designed Centre in the country was opened by Peter Walker in Newcastle on July 23. The manager, Mr. John Welch, and his staff will offer small firms—and people wanting to set up in business—a free single regional source of guidance. He will be working in co-operation with Chambers of Commerce and Trade, trade associations and other organisations, as well as existing DTI services—for example, Export Services and the EEC Information Unit.

The Centre, with its data-bank facilities, will provide not only an expert signpost to up-to-date commercial information, it will also offer small firms a 'sympathetic ear' and keep me posted so that I can know their ideas and anxieties quickly. Over the past 18 months we have become much more attuned to small firms' attitudes and problems, their reactions to policy, and the effect of proposed and new legislation on their operations. I want to see that our new channel of communications is used to strengthen further this understanding.

By keeping the small firms sector under close review, we shall be carrying out a vitally important task. Few people realise the numbers involved. There are 1¼ million small firms in the United Kingdom; this represents over 90 per cent of all firms by number. Small firms account for over one-fifth of gross output, and one-third of total employment.

In the retail sector the proportions are even higher—one-third of output and nearly half of employment.

The Small Firms Information Centres are designed to help firms such as manufacturers with up to 200 employees, retailers with a turnover of £50,000 or less, caterers and many other sorts of small businesses. They are aimed primarily at those small firms which are privately owned and do not have the resources within their own company to seek out information. Nobody, however, will be turned away.

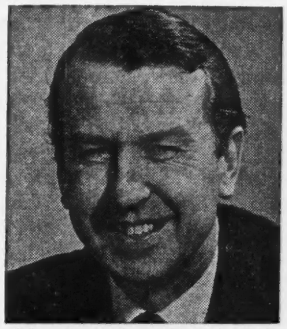
The Centres have been operating from temporary addresses and have already been able to help a very wide range of inquirers to tackle a great variety of problems.

Some idea of the variety can be gained from looking at three case histories.

Case number one concerned a retailer of fancy goods who

(*continued on next page*)

SECRETARY OF STATE OPENS FIRST SMALL FIRMS INFORMATION CENTRE



Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, opened the first Small Firms Information Centre on July 23, in Newcastle upon Tyne. He was accompanied by Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, who has special responsibility for Small Firms.

This centre is the first of 10 to be opened in major cities throughout Britain before the end of the year. The centres will offer a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to set up in business, to assist them in finding the right sources of help for their problems.

Managers of the Small Firms Information Centres

BIRMINGHAM

Cyril Jewkes

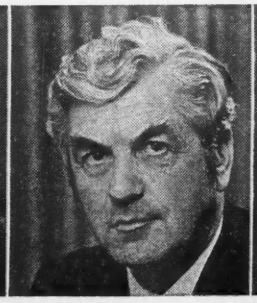
BRISTOL

Ronald Till

CARDIFF

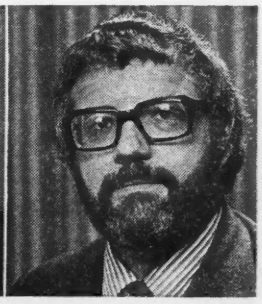
Philip Finnigan

GLASGOW

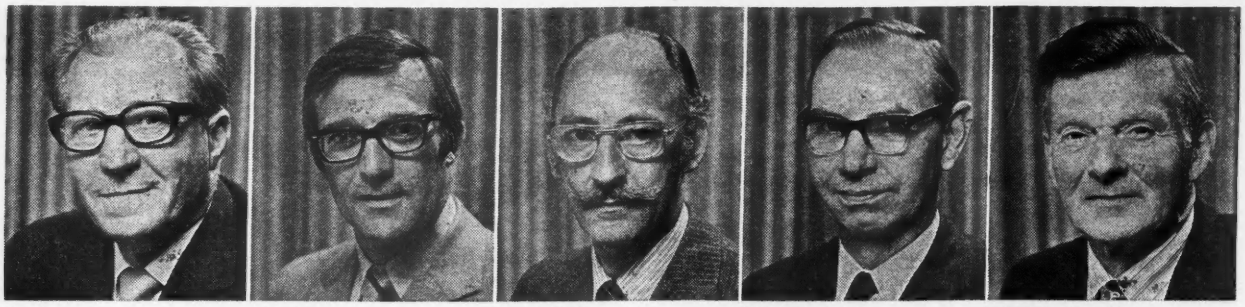


Lionel Baston

LEEDS



Colin Thornhill



LONDON	LUTON	MANCHESTER	NEWCASTLE	NOTTINGHAM
Edward Gale	*Leslie Fitton*	*James Smith*	*John Welch*	*Raymond Parr*

was worried about turnover in relation to shop costs. Money was not available for a full consultant's study so the Small Firms Information Centre put him in touch with a retail management specialist at a local educational institute.

Case number two was that of a small firm of biscuit manufacturers in the North-West of England who wanted to export to France for the first time. They were unable to obtain any information as to whether they should list the ingredients of the biscuits on the package. The firm was referred to the Export Promotion section of the Department of Trade and Industry's Manchester Office, who were able to quote the labelling regulations to the firm's satisfaction.

Case number three involved a Tyneside company selling into the nationalised industry and local authority fields who were expanding production and sought other similar contacts to whom they might tender. The company was advised that the Institute of Purchasing and Supply was able to provide a full list of such contacts, told of a 'Buyers Guide' reaching this market in which they might advertise, and given other relevant information.

The full address of the Small Firms Information Centre is 18 Newgate Shopping Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5RH and the telephone number is Newcastle 25353.

If you have a problem and you think the Centre may be able to point you towards its solution, please make use of its services. The harder the new information centres are worked the happier I and their managers will be.

(The temporary addresses of the other nine Centres were given in *Trade and Industry*, June 21, 1973, page 559)

Management consultants for small firms

MANAGEMENT consultants who have so far indicated their interest in working for small firms are listed below. The information was given by Mr. Anthony Grant in answer to a parliamentary question on July 18. The consultants and organisations are included in the Small Firms Information Centres' data bank.

Organisations holding registers of management consultants

British Institute of Management,
Management House,
Parker Street,
London WC2B 5PT

British Productivity Council,
Goschen Buildings,
12-13 Henrietta Street,
London, WC2

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,
Chartered Accountants Hall,
Moorgate Place,
London EC2R 6EQ

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants,
63 Portland Place,
London W1N 4AB

Institute of Credit Management (London Office),
3 Berners Street,
London W1P 4AB

Institute of Credit Management (Midlands Branch),
142 Harrow Road,
West Bridgford,
Nottingham

Institute of Employment Consultants,
120 Baker Street,
London W1M 2DE

Institute of Management Consultants Ltd.
23-24 Cromwell Place,
London SW7 2LG

Institute of Value Management,
c/o Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.,
25 Millbank,
London SW1P 4RB

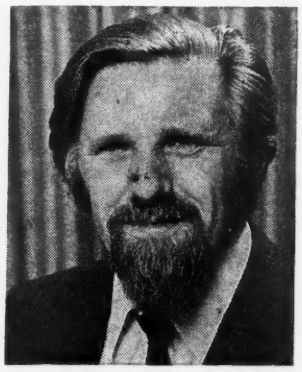
Management Consultants Association Ltd.,
23-24 Cromwell Place,
London SW7 2LG

National Federation of Ironmongers,
20 Harborne Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham B15 3AB

Retail Credit Federation,
Tavistock House South,
Tavistock Square,
London WC1H 9LA

Royal Institute of Chemistry,
30 Russell Square,
London WC1B 5DT

Society of Catering & Hotel Management Consultants,
7 Challoners Close,
Dean Court Road,
Rottingdean, Brighton BN2 7DG



Mr. R. Lees, of DTI's Small Firms Division, who acted as project manager in the setting up of the new Small Firms Information Centres

Management consultants

Accountancy Information Development Service,
46 Bedford Row,
London WC1R 4LR

T. H. Baldwin,
Accountancy Consultants,
34 St. Catherine's Crescent,
Sherborne,
Dorset

BAPAS Consultants Ltd.,
500 Chesham House,
150 Regent Street,
London W1R 5FA

M. W. Brown, FCMA,
27 Kingsfield Road,
Ealing,
London W5 1LD

Business Education and Training Services,
15 Arthur Street,
London EC4R 9BS

Business Planning & Development Inc.,
34 Jellicoe House,
Osnaburgh Street,
London, NW1

The Centre for Interfirm Comparison Ltd.,
Management House,
Parker Street,
London WC2B 5PT

J. G. D. Chapple,
3 Oakenrod Villas,
Bury Road,
Rochdale,
Lancashire

Charnwood Consultants Ltd.,
25 Victoria Street,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire

Stanley Coleman,
The Old Schoolhouse,
Payford Bridge,
Redmarley d'Abitot,
Gloucestershire

CSL Management Consultants Ltd.,
Commercial House,
4 Lampton Road,
Harrow,
Middlesex

G. W. Eldridge,
3 Broadgate Close,
Bellaire,
Barnstaple,
Devon

Expansion Finance and Investment Ltd.,
Steward House,
Commercial Road,
Woking,
Surrey

Export Finance Consultants Ltd.,
Bevis Marks House,
Bevis Marks,
London EC3A 7JB

Fleeman Cooper Ltd.,
224 Chester Road,
Streetly,
Sutton Coldfield,
Warwickshire

B. J. Hamill,
4 Elm Road,
Sidcup,
Kent

Bryan Harris & Associates
109 Bolsover Street,
London, W1

N. T. Harvey William,
16 Peckleton Lane,
Desford,
Leicestershire LE9 9JU

Dermot Hoare & Associates,
20-21 Princes Street,
London W1R 7RG

J. W. Hoare,
Summer Wood,
Compton,
Surrey

John L. A. Hunt and Associates,
22 Cedar Court,
Oaklands,
St. Albans,
Hertfordshire AL3 0DL

Inbucon Ltd.,
Knightsbridge House,
197 Knightsbridge,
London SW7 1RN

Industrial Marketing Research Association,
28 Bore Street,
Lichfield,
Staffordshire

International Business and Finance Consultants Ltd.,
15/17 Ridley Street,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8JQ

International Executives,
3 Headley Road,
Grayshott,
Hindhead,
Surrey

ITF Training Ltd.,
18 Thurloe Place,
London SW7 2SW

Jones, Trueman & Associates Ltd.,
54 Richmond Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex

A. T. Kearney Ltd.,
6 Arlington Street,
London SW1A 1RE

Knight Wegenstein Ltd.,
Commercial Union House,
75 Mosley Street,
Manchester M2 3HR

Lamson Paragon Ltd.,
Paragon Works,
London E16 1NW

Management Services Centre,
60 Toller Lane,
Bradford,
Yorkshire BD8 9DA

Marketing Consultancy Services Ltd.,
Churchill House,
87 Jesmond Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NH

McPherson Associates,
3 Collingwood Road,
Horsham,
Sussex RH12 2QN

Method Development Group,
10 Woodhouse Square,
Leeds LS3 1AF

Metra Consulting Group Ltd.,
23 Lower Belgrave Street,
London SW1W 0NS

M. M. Distribution Consultants Ltd.,
Church View House,
27 High Street,
Glastonbury,
Somerset

W. K. Moore, FCA,
Whitehall House,
41 Whitehall,
London SW1

Multi-Systems Book-Keeping Service,
Paris House,
Wilsbury Villas,
Hove, Sussex

National Computing Centre Ltd.,
Quay House,
Quay Street,
Manchester M3 3HU

PA Management Consultants Ltd.,
2 Albert Gate,
Knightsbridge,
London SW1X 7JU

Parlwood Ltd.,
Groveland House,
Bow Lane,
London, EC4

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.,
Austral House,
Basinghall Avenue,
London EC2V 5EV

P. E. Consulting Group Ltd.,
Wick Road,
Egham,
Surrey TW20 0HW

Pericom,
Groveland House,
Bow Lane,
London, EC4

PMA Consultants Ltd.,
Imperial Buildings,
Victoria Road,
Horley, Surrey

Price Waterhouse Associates,
31-41 Worship Street,
London EC2A 2MD

Productivity Consulting Services (Edinburgh) Ltd.,
56 High Street,
Sutton Coldfield,
Warwickshire

SCS (Harlow),
9 Highfield,
Harlow, Essex

The Anne Shaw Organisation,
Brook Lane,
Alderley Edge, Cheshire SK9 7QH

Slade Heyward Associates Pty. Ltd.,
St. James House,
13 Kensington Square,
London W8 5HE

R. Slater,
The Old Schoolhouse,
Brandiston, Norwich

Smaller Businesses Advisory Service Ltd.,
224 Chester Road,
Streetly,
Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire

John Smith and Associates,
16 Bramshot Drive,
Fleet Road,
Fleet, Hampshire

Spicer and Pegler Co.,
6 New Street,
Bishopsgate,
London EC2M 4UH

Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison Ltd.,
Brook House,
Park Lane,
London W1Y 4JQ

Stewart and Hastings Ltd.,
Unity House,
5-15 Cromer Street,
London WC1H 8LS

Strathclyde Investments Ltd.,
15 Half Moon Street,
Mayfair,
London W1Y 7RB

Tack Consultants Ltd.,
Tack House,
Longmoore Street,
London, SW1

W. A. Towse,
Toldene,
20 North Parade,
Falmouth,
Cornwall

Professor E. G. Trimble,
Department of Civil Engineering,
The University of Technology,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire LE11 3TU

Urwick, Orr and Partners Ltd.,
2nd Floor,
Osborne House,
20 Victoria Avenue,
Harrogate,
Yorkshire HG1 5QY

John Wardle Marketing Services Ltd.,
65 Long Row,
Nottingham NG1 6JE

K. J. Webb,
57 Lawn Road,
Great Yarmouth,
Norfolk

University and polytechnic-based management consultancy organisations

Lancord Ltd.,
Department of Operational Research,
University of Lancaster,
Bailrigg,
Lancaster

Loughborough Consultants Ltd.,
The University of Technology,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire

QMC Industrial Research Ltd.,
229 Mile End Road,
London E1 4AA

Sheffield Centre for Productivity and Innovation,
Halfords House,
16 Fitzalan Square,
Sheffield S1 2BS

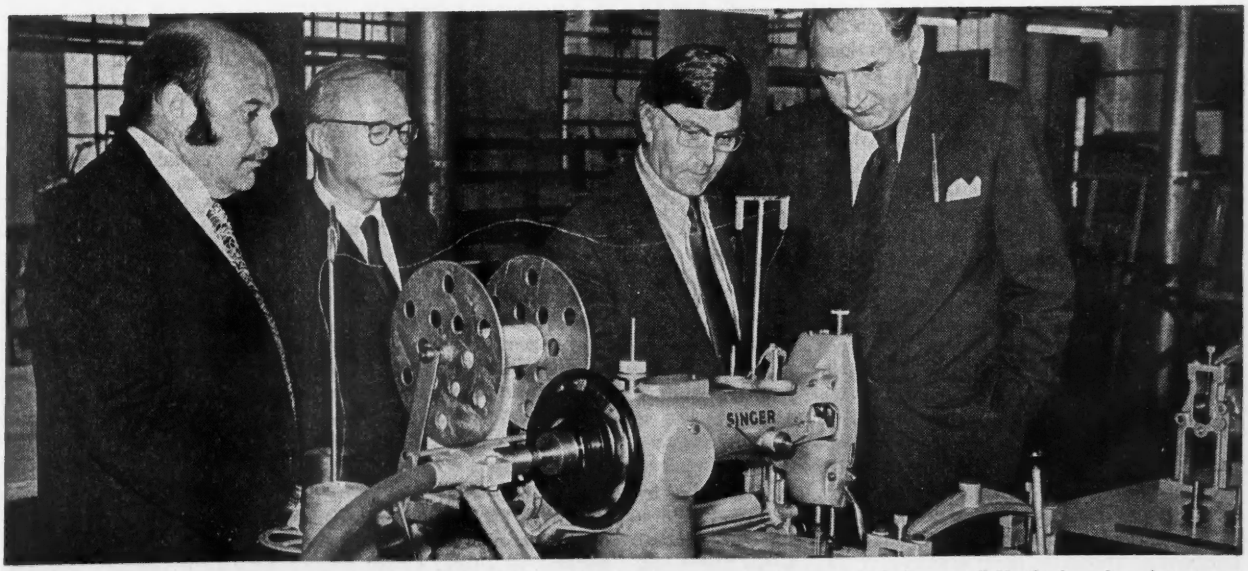
Small Business Centre,
Bristol Polytechnic,
3 Great George Street,
Bristol BS1 5RR

Small Business Centre,
Department of Industrial Administration,
University of Aston,
Maple House,
158 Corporation Street,
Birmingham B4 6TE

Small Business Centre,
Durham University Business School,
Old Elvet,
Durham City

South Western Industrial Research Ltd.,
University of Technology,
Claverton Down,
Bath,
Somerset

Unilink,
Heriot-Watt University,
Chambers Street,
Edinburgh 1,
Scotland



With the help of Government export services, business in 30 countries has been won by Matramatic Ltd., a small Nottingham based company formed five years ago. Eighty-five per cent of its output—mattress quilting machinery—is now exported, and markets include the United States, Japan and the USSR. The picture was taken during a recent visit to the factory by Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Consumer Affairs (right), who is looking at a border machine. The founders of the company, Mr. John Carter, managing director (left), and Mr. Jack Cooper (third from left), are seen flanking Mr. E. T. Watson, director of DTI East Midlands Region.

Reforming Company Law

The White Paper 'Company Law Reform' (Cmnd 5391) was presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry yesterday (25 July). It proposes major changes in the framework of Company Law which will be the subject of a Bill to be introduced during the next session of Parliament. This article outlines the main proposals.

THERE is growing awareness that certain aspects of present law need modifying to make companies more responsive to society's needs. This is particularly true of disclosure of information. The limited company's role as the channel for turning savings into investment—and investment into employment, goods and services —makes it essential that companies act in the public interest.

Arrangements for discovering and dealing with commercial crime and malpractices have in some respects proved inadequate. Many recommendations of the last full review of company law (by Jenkins Committee in 1962) which were not enacted in 1967 have proved to be still valid and important. In addition some of the opportunities and problems of membership of the European Community are raised.

The White Paper is in two parts. The first outlines the measures to be included in a new Companies Bill which will be introduced later in the year. The second is a consultative document which raises several topics where further public discussion is necessary. These may be the subject of later legislation.

PART ONE

Disclosure

Disclosure of information is an essential part of the working of a free and fair economic system.

Clearly there are limits—for example the need to preserve commercial confidentiality in a competitive situation. But the bias must always be towards disclosure. The more people can see what is happening the less likely they are to harbour suspicions and the less opportunity there is for concealing improper or criminal activities. Openness is the first principle in securing responsible behaviour.

Under existing legislation the Government have powers to require further information to be disclosed in company accounts. They intend to seek similar power in respect of directors' reports and to use these two powers to require companies to report on a much wider range of subjects than at present so that both shareholders and the public can judge companies' behaviour by social as well as financial criteria.

Directors of public and large private companies may, for example, be required to report on the performance of their company in regard to the safety and health of its employees; on the number of consumer complaints and how they were dealt with; and on the conduct of industrial relations. They will also have to include certain particulars of their own contracts of service; of their other interests; of their dealings in the company's shares; and of transactions by their company with other companies in which they have any significant interest. For small private companies the same levels of disclosure are not appropriate.

In reviewing general disclosure requirements, the Government will pay particular attention to the public interest in information about the activities of international enterprises bearing in mind both their contribution to the national economy and disclosure requirements in the EEC and elsewhere.

Insider dealings

Unfair profits can sometimes be made in share dealings by improper use of confidential, price-sensitive information.

The efficient operation of the market requires that relevant information should be fairly available to all potential and actual investors. The voluntary system based on the rules of the Stock Exchange and the Take-Over Panel needs to be reinforced by Statute to ensure, as far as practically possible, that the market operates freely on the basis of equality between buyer and seller.

The Government have therefore concluded that insider dealings should be made a criminal offence. The object of the legislation will be to ensure that anyone who has confidential price-sensitive information refrains from dealing until that information has properly been made generally available. It is not intended to inhibit normal and honest transactions.

Some drafting problems remain to be resolved but the Government's view is that the definition of an 'insider' should include directors, employees, major shareholders and professional advisers, together with their near relations, and that dealing in a company's securities by an insider who has price-sensitive information should be a criminal offence unless he can show that his primary intention in dealing at that time was not to make a profit or avoid a loss.

As regards civil liability, the law should confer a civil remedy on persons who can show they have suffered an identifiable loss as a result of misuse of materially significant information.

Directors will be required to notify their company of their dealings in its shares within the shortest practical period, and not merely within 14 days as at present.

'Warehousing'

There is nothing inherently wrong in the practice of holding shares through nominees, and it is often normal and convenient to do so. But there is one area where concealment of beneficial ownership can be undesirable and where new legislation is required. This is the practice known as 'warehousing'.

'Warehousing' is a situation in which a number of parties act in undisclosed association, each acquiring an interest in the equity of a company (below the 10 per cent holding which is the present 'threshold' at which notification to the company is required) thus enabling one of them to acquire a dominant position by stealth—usually in preparation for a bid.

To deal with this situation it is proposed to reduce the 10 per cent notification threshold at least to 5 per cent. The time allowed for notification will be the minimum consistent with practical operation.

These two measures should make it practically impossible for a few parties acting together to build up a position of strength without revealing the fact.

Any company that fears it may be the victim of a 'warehousing' operation should have a right to know the real identity of its owners. It is therefore proposed to give every company a right reasonably to demand to know who are the beneficial as well as nominal owners of their shares.

Directors' private interests

The Government accept the Jenkins recommendations that there should be a statutory restatement of the fiduciary relationship between a director and his company and that the statutory provisions regarding disclosures of directors' interests in contracts made by their company should be strengthened.

This may not be enough. There are some types of transactions which pose such clear conflicts of interest for directors that they should be forbidden or made subject to prior consent of the company in general meeting. The details will require careful formulation to avoid imposing restrictions on innocent transactions, but the Government intend if possible to legislate in respect of situations where directors seek to syphon off profitable business to their private advantage.

Filing accounts

Limited liability is a substantial privilege, and prompt and full disclosure of accounts is an essential safeguard which must be required in return. Under existing legislation company accounts must be laid before a general meeting each year and an annual return—including the accounts—made to the Registrar. It is however possible in extreme cases for the latest accounts filed with the Registrar to relate to events nearly three years old. Also a sizeable

proportion of companies—possibly as many as 250,000—are at any one time late in filing their returns or the accompanying accounts.

The Government intend to legislate in two ways: first, to create a specific obligation to file annual accounts with the Registrar and to prescribe a strict period after the end of the company's financial year within which this must be done; second, to remedy the present inadequate enforcement provisions so as to create an incentive for directors to file accounts without delay and to ensure that the consequences of delay bear increasingly heavily on them.

Structure of incorporation

In the past decade there has been a great proliferation in the registration of companies, many of them very small. At the end of 1972 the number of registered companies was approximately 600,000 compared with 577,000 in 1972 and with 444,000 in 1962.

There has at the same time been increasing emphasis on the degree of public disclosure required of companies. The public interest does not require the same degree of disclosure from the smaller as from the larger company. There is therefore a case for grading disclosure requirements according to the size and the status of the individual company. These considerations have led to a re-examination of the structure of incorporation.

The Government propose to redefine the status of a private company in a way which will give statutory effect to existing practice and which will require that status to be made explicit in the company's title, and also to define the term 'public company'. In addition, a public company should be required to have a minimum paid-up capital. It may also be desirable to require a minimum paid-up capital for a private company, at a lower level of course.

Further consideration is to be given to whether there is a need for some new form of incorporation without limited liability for smaller firms—which would not attract the registration fees and disclosure requirements appropriate to limited liability companies —while retaining the benefits of incorporation.

Jenkins recommendations

The next Companies Bill will also seek to enact most of the outstanding recommendations of the Jenkins Committee relating to the Companies Acts, modified in some cases in the light of more recent experience.

Some of the more important recommendations to be modified are discussed in the White Paper. These include more stringent measures for the disqualification of directors; greater protection for minority shareholders who feel that the company's affairs are being conducted in a way prejudicial to their interests; amendments to the Secretary of State's power to appoint inspectors; and unscrupulous transactions which involve acquiring a company's shares by the use of the company's own resources in circumstances where the buyer cannot provide adequate security in exchange.

The Government accept in principle the case for prohibiting the future issue of equity shares with limited or no voting rights, and welcome suggestions about overcoming the practical problems of formulating a prohibition. No legislation is at present intended in relation to no-par-value shares.

Other proposals

Besides the questions discussed in the White Paper and most of the outstanding Jenkins recommendations, the Bill will deal with a number of matters which have come to the DTI's attention in the course of administering the Companies Acts.

PART TWO

This 'green' part briefly discusses some of the major issues on which there will eventually need to be decisions, and probably legislation, but on which the full arguments have not yet been debated in public. The issues fall into two broad categories: questions of harmonisation within the European Community and a company's responsibilities to the public, its shareholders and employees.

European Community

Increasingly, the stage upon which future developments in company law will be enacted will be set by the community of interest that is growing in the Community. A significant amount of work has already been done, but harmonisation is bound to be a lengthy process. It is right for this country to take independent action now where an immediate need can be shown.

Some aspects of the existing harmonisation programme have caused concern in British commercial and legal circles. So the Government have suggested to the Community that future work should be directed towards identifying those elements of a common company law which each member state considers essential to any system, and towards harmonising those elements which could contribute to an easy and practical degree of unification.

Although reconciling different national systems must present difficulties, its achievements should make a useful contribution to the wider economy of the Community. It is important that flexibility and adaptability in the commercial and financial structures of member states be maintained.

Responsibility to the public

There has been increasing public debate about the duties a company owes to the wider public interest. In an increasingly complex society company directors cannot take immediate profitability as their sole aim.

Limits on pursuing profits are already set by law in such respects as fraud prevention, avoiding environmental pollution, redundancy payments and keeping accounts. These are specific duties that can be altered from time to time should the need arise. There are, however, other less specific moral and social obligations relating to the general needs of the customer, employee or public. These require a more general approach, perhaps through adopting a code of practice with some external sanction.

A useful step forward would be for directors to report on specific social aspects of their company's performance, and the proposals already outlined on disclosure would help. In this way

(continued on next page)

MAIN POINTS OF THE WHITE PAPER

DISCLOSURE

Disclosure—the primary safeguard against abuse—to be improved. Power to require more information in directors' reports. Information to be designed to enable companies to be judged by social as well as financial criteria.

INSIDER-DEALING

Insider-dealing in price-sensitive information to be a criminal offence. Directors must make dealings in their company's shares known with the least practicable delay.

NOMINEE SHAREHOLDING

'Warehousing' to be made more difficult. Notification threshold for shares to be reduced substantially.

FILING ACCOUNTS

Companies to be given specific obligation to file annual accounts with Registrar. Stricter time limits to be imposed. Penalties to be increased. Defaulters to be removed from Register more promptly.

STRUCTURE OF INCORPORATION

Status of private and public companies to be redefined. Public companies—and possibly private ones—will need minimum paid-up capital.

OTHER PROVISIONS

More stringent measures for disqualifying directors. More protection for minorities. Amendments to Secretary of State's powers to appoint inspectors. Increased penalties for a company purchasing its own shares without reasonable certainty of obtaining necessary resources.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER DEBATE

EEC membership and company law harmonisation. A company's responsibilities to public, shareholders and employees.

the community can see the extent to which companies individually and collectively are contributing to social progress.

The company and its employees

Employees should have an appropriate opportunity of influencing decisions that closely affect their interest. This highly important subject goes beyond company law into the field of industrial relations. It will be taken up in a separate Government Green Paper later this year in regard to the closer involvement of employees in company affairs.

Responsibility to shareholders

Discussion of the value of 'two-tier board' structures as a means of bridging the undoubted gap that can exist between the shareholders and executives of large companies has been stimulated by developments in Europe.

It is a matter for discussion whether with a system of equity-financed companies, the two-tier structure would insulate management further from shareholders or would focus shareholders' interests more effectively as an aid to managerial efficiency.

In any event there is a case for thinking that the board of every company over a certain size would benefit from the presence of non-executive directors who would be particularly sensitive to shareholders' needs and would look further into the longer term and wider implications of company actions.

Institutional shareholders

The role of the non-executive director may be particularly appropriate in the case of large institutional investors. These do not normally have the same freedom as the individual shareholder to sell out. They should therefore assume a considerable degree of responsibility to their own investors and creditors for the affairs and profitable conduct of the companies in which they invest. The non-executive director can play a role here.

Conclusion

The limited liability company has proved a most effective instrument for promoting commercial prosperity in a free society: it must continue to develop and adapt to changing circumstances. Disclosure of information is the best guarantee of fair dealing and the best antidote to mistrust. The new Companies Bill will help by providing an improved framework of law. Public debate on the issues raised in the second part of the White Paper will pave the way for further progress.

Television shows Fair Trading Bill in preparation

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, and officials of the Department of Trade and Industry were seen on television on July 23 working on the preparation of the Fair Trading Bill. Granada Television's 'State of the Nation' programme, filmed earlier this year, followed the progress of the Bill through Parliament. More than 100 Parliamentary hours were spent in consideration of the Bill.

The Fair Trading Bill has now passed through all its stages in both Houses of Parliament, and was expected to receive the Royal Assent this week. The Bill makes important changes in the law relating to consumer protection, monopolies and mergers, restrictive trade practices, and pyramid selling. It also creates an important new office, that of Director-General of Fair Trading, and provides for the setting up of a Consumer Protection Advisory Committee (CPAC).

The Director-General, who is expected to be named shortly, will have the duty of keeping under review commercial activities in the United Kingdom that affect the interests of consumers or relate to monopoly situations or uncompetitive practices. He will be able to refer unfair consumer trade practices (for example, those that mislead consumers about their rights and obligations) to the CPAC and, if the Committee agree, to recommend the Secretary of State to make Orders to control such practices with Parliament's approval. The Director-General is also empowered to take action against traders who persist in a course of conduct detrimental and unfair to consumers. He can seek undertakings, and if necessary bring proceedings before a Court.

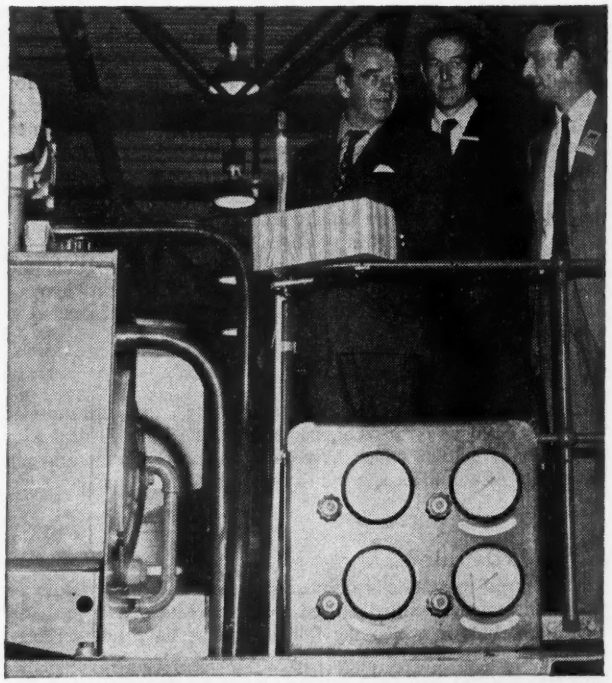
The Director-General will also be able to refer monopoly situations in the private sector to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (formerly the Monopolies Commission), subject only to the publicly-exercised veto of the Secretary of State. The share of the market by reference to which monopolies are defined is reduced from one-third to one quarter. Merger references will continue to be made by the Secretary of State. For the first time, Ministers will be able to ask the Commission to report on restrictive labour practices and their effect on the public interest, but the Bill confers no power to make Orders following such report.

The Bill makes a number of amendments to the Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 and 1968, and the functions of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements will be transferred to the Director-General. For the first time restrictive agreements affecting the supply of commercial services will be brought within the scope of the legislation.

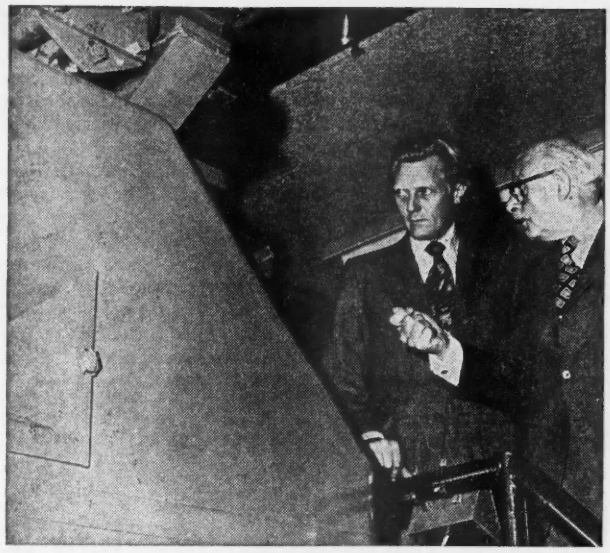
The Bill also confers wide powers on the Secretary of State to make regulations to control pyramid selling.

Applications for The Queen's Award to Industry 1974

The Office of The Queen's Award to Industry announce that application forms and guidance notes for the 1974 Awards are now available. The Award can be applied for by United Kingdom based organisations of any size producing goods or providing services, who seek recognition for outstanding achievement in increasing the exports of this country or in the advancement of product or process technology. The last date for application is October 31, 1973.



Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development (left), presses the button to start a 1,600-ton aluminium extrusion press at the new £570,000 factory of Sapa Ltd. at Tibshelf, Derbyshire. With the Minister are Mr. Peter Jones, managing director of Sapa Ltd. (right) and Mr. Nils Bouveng, chairman and executive vice-president of the Swedish parent company, Sapa (Skandinaviska Aluminium Profiler Ab). It is expected that the factory, which is in an intermediate area, will provide jobs for 80 people within 12 months.



The operation of the 75 kW electron-beam welder is described to Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, by Mr. A. Robert Jenkins, president of the Welding Institute, Abington Hall, Cambridge. The Minister, who is responsible for research, was on the first of a series of visits to research associations, following a programme of discussions with the Government research establishments. He showed special interest in the Institute's work on advanced processes such as electron-beam welding, friction welding and the laser.

Inquiries about eligibility for the Award and application forms should be made to The Secretary, Office of The Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 2277, telex no. 27366).

Notes

The Queen's Award Scheme was instituted by Royal Warrant in 1965. It was originally devised by a Committee chaired by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh and revised in 1970 by a Committee under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. the Lord McFadzean. The Reports of both Committees are available from HM Stationery Office.

The Award is made to 'industrial units' and not to individuals. Any organisation in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man contributing to either the visible or 'invisible' foreign currency earnings of the country, or a significant advance in the application of technology is eligible to apply to the extent that it carries out activities which meet the Award criteria.

The Awards are announced each year on The Queen's actual birthday, April 21. They are held for five years with entitlement during that period to use the emblem of the Award in a variety of ways. Concerns already holding Awards may apply for and receive additional Awards in respect of further outstanding achievement.

The Awards are made by The Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister, who is assisted in making his recommendations by an Advisory Committee which includes representatives of industry and commerce, the trade unions and the engineering institutions.

Applications for Awards to be conferred in 1974 cannot be accepted after the closing date of October 31, 1973. It is hoped that firms will in fact submit their applications well before this date.

Increased benefits for redundant mineworkers

SUBSTANTIAL increases in benefits for redundant mineworkers were outlined by Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, in Standing Committee on the Redundant Mineworkers and Concessionary Coal (Payments Schemes) Order 1973 in Parliament on July 18.

Mr. Boardman said that miners differed markedly from most other occupations because of their special training and experience, and because so many of them lived in comparatively isolated communities centred upon pits. 'Redundancy falls on them with particular force . . . and it is right that their special difficulties should be acknowledged by arrangements which relieve the financial hardship,' he added.

The Minister pointed out that the introduction of the present Order completes the Government's measures announced last December for the support of the industry—its contribution to a package which followed a 20-point joint formula for the future presented by the industry and discussed between Government, the National Coal Board and mining unions.

The new redundancy benefits scheme will apply to all redundancies arising from December 11 last. The following are examples of the improved benefits:

Assuming service in the industry from age 20 and pre-redundancy earnings of £30 per week, a miner aged 40 will receive a lump sum of £1,570, compared with £570 previously. A miner aged 50 will receive £1,985, compared with £735 previously.

At 55, a redundant mineworker will receive a lump sum of £810 (unchanged) plus £22.40 pw for the first three years (£21.57 previously) and £13.90 per week after three years (£1.50 previously). All recurrent benefits for the over 55s will be subject to cost of living adjustments.

In addition, all redundant men over 55 will receive concessionary coal, compared with the previous qualifying age of 60.

The Coal Industry Act 1973 provides for up to £60 million to be available for such benefits for the period up to March 1976.

'With the Coal Industry Act and now with the formulation of the new scheme, the Government have fulfilled their undertaking to provide a new framework in which the industry can work towards the resolution of its problems,' Mr. Boardman said. 'I think we may fairly claim to have given the industry the tools to enable it to establish itself on a secure long-term basis and to make an appropriate contribution to the country's energy needs.'

Public inquiry into proposed overhead electric lines at Plympton, Plymouth

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised a public inquiry to be held into the application by the South Western Electricity Board for his consent to the placing of 33 kV overhead lines across lands in the County Borough of Plymouth.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. F. B. Midgeley, BSc (ENG) HONS, MIMECHE, MIEE, an Engineering Inspector of the Department of Trade and Industry, to hold the inquiry on his behalf. Mr. H. L. Nicholson, MBE, FIS, FRICS, CENG, MIMUNE, MRTPI, a Planning Officer of the Department of the Environment, will attend as an assessor on amenity questions.

The inquiry will open at the Plympton Guildhall, Fore Street, Plympton St. Maurice, Near Plymouth, at 10 a.m. on September 18.

Government lending rates change

THE Treasury announce that the basis of calculating the rates of interest on loans from the National Loans Fund and Public Works Loan Board is to be changed. The rates will in future be set by reference to a new time-yield curve calculated by the Bank of England. Any changes indicated will be introduced on July 28.

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Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development (right), with Sir William Mather, chairman, North West Economic Planning Council, and Mrs. Phyllis James, Director, North Western Region, DTI. The one-day conference on 'Marketing Merseyside 1974' was the first of its kind organised by the DTI.

Minister's statement on assistance to shipbuilding industry

THE following is the text of a statement made in the House of Commons on July 23 by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development.

'From the consultations I have had it is clear that there is agreement among both unions and employers with the general thesis of the Booz-Allen Report that if the major firms are to survive increasing competition their weaknesses must be remedied, although the Report's calculations about the decline in employment in the industry are not accepted by either side. All those consulted accept—as does the Government—the importance of shipbuilding in certain areas of high unemployment.

'With the recent upturn in orders the situation in the British shipbuilding industry—at least in the short term—had dramatically improved since the Report was prepared, and there is no doubt that the industry has a unique opportunity in the years immediately ahead to re-equip and modernise. It is also in a better position than Booz-Allen envisaged to finance such modernisation schemes.

'I have concluded therefore, that the next step should be to consider under Part II of the Industry Act investment proposals for individual projects in the assisted areas and do so on the same basis —with one important exception as investment proposals from other industries. Thus, although there may, as with other industries, be some cases for exceptional consideration on employment grounds, our approach will be to treat shipbuilding applications within the same guidelines and the same financial units as are employed for all other manufacturing industry in the assisted areas.

'This of course involves a critical appraisal of a company's management, market and product range, a company's management, market and product range, labour relations and practices, and general prospects of viability. It also means that the company must agree to provide full information to enable us to monitor its performance.

'The normal rules for selective capital assistance are so framed as to encourage the creation of additional employment in assisted areas. As Booz-Allen makes clear, however, a big increase in output per man is a vital necessity in shipbuilding. I propose therefore that we should make one exception for shipbuilding to the general guidelines. We will be prepared to give the same favourable loan terms to modernisation schemes in the assisted areas which do not increase employment as we normally give only to those which do provide more jobs.

'I am at present considering proposals about the first modernisation scheme under these arrangements. These concern the yards at Sunderland, which are owned by a subsidiary of Court Lines. I hope shortly to make an announcement.

'My Right Honourable friend the Minister of State for Defence has accepted the Booz-Allen recommendation that the Ministry of Defence should concentrate it's orders for warships on the three specialist builders. The mixed naval and merchant shipbuilders will, however, continue to be able to tender for Royal fleet auxiliaries and other Ministry of Defence vessels. Any application for financial assistance for the modernisation of the mixed or the specialist warship building yards in the assisted areas will be considered by my Department under the arrangements I have already outlined. I will keep the House informed of the progress achieved.

Government assistance to wool textile industry

THE following is the text of a statement made in the House of Commons on July 19 by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development.

'I should like to make a statement about a scheme of assistance for the wool textile industry under Part II of the Industry Act 1972.

'The wool textile industry, most of which is situated in assisted areas, has not in practice been receiving the assistance available under Section 7 of the Industry Act, since it was felt that the terms of that assistance were not suitable to the particular needs of wool textiles, and that an industry-wide scheme was desirable.

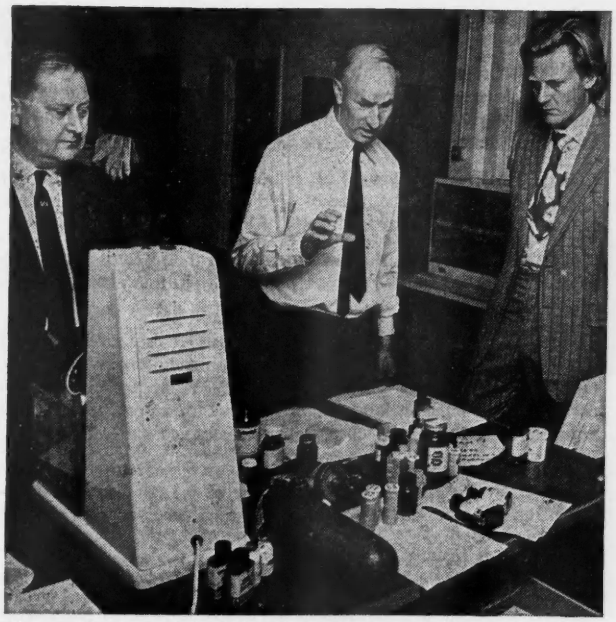
'The purpose of the scheme now agreed is to secure a viable long-term future for an industry of considerable regional and national importance. It is based on detailed work carried out by the Economic Development Committee for the wool textile industry over the past year. It is designed to help a basically successful industry, which has in the past suffered from low profitability and lack of investment, maintain its competitiveness by rationalising its production facilities, improving its structure and eliminating uneconomic capacity.

'The scheme has four main elements. Firstly firms which re-equip will get capital grants of 15 per cent of the cost. Secondly firms which re-equip and re-build will get capital grants of 20 per cent. Thirdly, for wider ranging and major projects which include elements other than the renewal of physical assets, we are offering concessional loans or interest relief grants with equivalent effect. But we have to balance the need to strengthen the industry with the need not to create surplus capacity. As a condition of the foregoing assistance firms will accordingly be required to scrap existing equipment to the extent of at least 90 per cent of the capacity of the new equipment in the case of carding sets, spindles, looms and dyeing machinery and of 100 per cent in the case of combs and will have to demolish vacated buildings. And fourthly we are offering grants to encourage the elimination of marginal capacity. The scheme will have effect from today's date and we shall require projects to have been approved by the end of 1975 and to have been completed before the end of 1977. We are setting minimum figures for the eligibility of projects of £50,000 for re-equipment, £50,000 for rebuilding and £25,000 for improvements to existing buildings. A total of £15 million within existing expenditure provisions is available for the scheme.

'It is the view of the Economic Development Committee, with which I agree, that there will be no significant redundancy as a consequence of this scheme. Indeed the major need is to secure that the industry does not lose experienced and valuable manpower and is able to provide stable and attractive conditions. There will however, obviously be a significant need to retrain and redeploy people affected by schemes of rationalisations and restructuring and to achieve this we are encouraging the employers and the trade unions to agree on a code of practice. I believe that they are making good progress.

'Consultations about the scheme under Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty of Rome have been entered into with the Commission.

'The scheme will be kept under continuing review to ensure that it is being operated so as to secure that the assistance is contributing to the longer term rationalisation of the industry.'



The machine on the left—in the Health Services Division at the Laboratory of the Government Chemist—determines the disintegration times of tablets. Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, who is also responsible for research, learns about the testing of pharmaceuticals from Mr. E. W. Hammond during a visit to the laboratory last week. On the left is the Government Chemist, Dr. H. Egan.

New references to the Monopolies Commission

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has received an application for consent to the proposed acquisition by the Westminster Press Ltd. of the 18 weekly newspapers owned by the subsidiary companies of Morgan Grampian Ltd., Namely Kentish Times Ltd., Gravesend and Dartford Reporter Ltd., and F. J. Parsons Ltd.

The Minister is required to obtain a report from the Monopolies Commission before consenting to the transfer of three of the newspapers involved—the *Gravesend and Dartford Reporter*, the *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer*, and the *Sussex Express and County Herald*—in view of their circulations of over 25,000 copies per day of publication. Accordingly, on July 23, he referred all the proposed acquisitions to the Commission for investigation and report in pursuance of Section 8(3) of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965.

The reference does not in any way prejudge the question whether the proposed transactions may be expected to operate against the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after the investigation.

Oil-rig helicopter charters to be licensed

'SOLE use' charters of aircraft—including helicopters—of more than 2,300 kg are to be licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority.

The licensing of helicopters serving off-shore oil and gas rigs will begin on September 1, 1973. This is being undertaken, after consultation with the Department of Trade and Industry, for the purpose of safeguarding the legitimate interests of British operators.

The remaining 'sole use' charters involving aircraft of more than 2,300 kg will be licensed from November 1, 1973. Those for carrying passengers over 1,500 miles are already subject to licensing.

The Authority has decided to withdraw exemption from licensing control in these ways in order to bring under scrutiny the fitness and finances of those operators of aircraft weighing more than 2,300 kg who at present require Air Operators' Certificates for safety purposes but do not at present need air transport licences.

Charter flights are known as 'sole use' where a person or organisation charters an aircraft for his or its own use and where passengers carried are not charged separate fares.

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, being winched from an 'Arun' class self-righting lifeboat by a helicopter from HMS 'Daedalus', Lee-on-Solent, during a search and rescue demonstration organised by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at Littlehampton. The exercise, co-ordinated by HM Coastguard, was part of the Small Craft Safety Month campaign launched by the Minister on July 3.

Ways for employees to take a fuller part in the management of companies were being considered by the Government, said Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, when addressing a conference on 'the will to work' organised by the Industrial Participation Association at Oxford recently. The Minister (second from the right) is flanked by Mr. Donald Fogg and Mr. Eric Callard (right of picture), respectively shop steward and chairman of Imperial Chemicals Industries Ltd. Mr. Callard is also president of the IPA, whose director, Mr. Ian Gordon-Brown, is seen on the left.

Price Commission decisions

APPROVALS

THE Price Commission have approved the following price increases (for food and animal feedingstuffs the increases are in average net prices to trade customers):

Cadbury Schweppes Foods Ltd. Grocery products—mincemeat, 34½p per case of 12 × 1-lb jars to the retail trade and 1.9p per lb to caterers; Xmas puddings, 26½-31½p per case of 12 × 1-lb jars depending on the type of pack and 2.7p per lb to caterers; suet puddings, 1.66p per 1-lb supplied to caterers; table jellies and related products, increases averaging 4.8 per cent over the range. The increases are due to higher costs of raw materials, mainly dried fruits, sugar and glucose, and of labour, and will come into effect on July 30. The increases are lower than those applied for.

Smedley-HP Foods Ltd. Sauces and pickles—increases averaging 5.39 per cent on bottled sauces and 6.59 per cent on bottled pickles. The increases, which are lower than those originally applied for, are due to higher costs of raw materials, bottles and labour and are effective immediately.

Mattessons Meats Ltd. Meat products—increases averaging 8.1 per cent over 10 lines in the range. The increases are due mainly to higher costs of meat and took effect from July 23.

Quantock Preserving Company Ltd. Preserves—increases of £9.77 per ton for jam and £9.20 per ton for marmalade, including supplies to caterers and the baking industry. The increases are due mainly to higher costs of sugar and of labour and take effect immediately.

H. J. Heinz Company Ltd. Canned and bottled products—increases averaging 1.55 per cent over the range of products, but to be applied to baby foods, salad dressings and canned salads of the retail products and to a range of catering items. They are due mainly to higher raw material costs, particularly sugar, imported dried fruit and eggs, and poultry meat, and will come into effect on July 30.

Beecham Agricultural Products Ltd. Animal feedingstuffs—increases averaging £16.70 per ton over the range of concentrates. The increases are due to higher costs of imported and home produced raw materials, mainly proteins, and take effect immediately.

British Transport Hotels Ltd. Hotel and restaurant charges—increases in the prices charged in their railway station and train catering services. The increases average 3.36 per cent at station catering establishments and 8.05 per cent on trains. They are due to higher labour, food and other operating costs and come into effect immediately.

Berni Inns Ltd. Increases averaging 5 per cent in the prices charged for meals, beverages and accommodation in their Berni Inns and Chef and Brewer establishments. The increases are due mainly to higher costs of food and will come into effect before the end of the month. The Commission did not approve a previous application by this company because they were not satisfied that the increase proposed would not cause the company to exceed its profit margin reference level. For the same reason the present application, which contained further information, has been limited to 5 per cent although a larger increase might have been permissible by reference to allowable cost increases.

Rolinx Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary of ICI Ltd.). An increase in the price of plastic injection mouldings, limited to an average of 2.45 per cent, due mainly to the increased cost of raw materials.

Nobel Explosives Company Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary of ICI Ltd.). An increase in the price of high explosives averaging 2.8 per cent attributable to increased costs of labour and raw materials.

Mond Division (of ICI Ltd.). An increase in the price of heat treatment salts limited to 5.7 per cent due mainly to the increased costs of raw materials.

Price's Chemicals Ltd. (subsidiary of Unilever Ltd.). Because of the increased cost of raw materials, including tallow (which more than doubled in price since September 1972), an increase of £36 per ton for stearlines and oleines. These products are used in industry as lubricants or chemical intermediates.

Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd. (subsidiary of S. Pearson and Son Ltd.). An increase limited to an average of 6.5 per cent for tableware and ornamental items based on the increased cost of raw materials and labour.

G. R. Stein Refactories Ltd. (subsidiary of Hepworth Ceramic Holdings Ltd.). An average increase limited to 5.7 per cent over a range of firebrick products due to the increased costs of labour and raw materials.

British Gypsum Ltd. (subsidiary of BPB Industries Ltd.). An increase limited to an average of 3.7 per cent for plaster board and industrial plasters. The increase is based principally on higher costs of labour and raw materials.

Joseph Lucas (Batteries) Ltd. An increase averaging 9.4 per cent on lead acid batteries between 6.0 per cent and 16.6 per cent. The increased cost of lead is the largest single factor justifying the price increase, but the cost of other materials as well as labour also increased.

Richard Hill and Firth Cleveland Ltd. (GKN Group). Increases in prices of the following products—high strain roping wire, 6.6 per cent; mild steel roping wire, 6.3 per cent; submerged arc welding wire, 9.5 per cent; CO_2 welding wire, 4.5 per cent; welded steel mesh, 6.14 per cent. The increases are due principally to the increased cost of materials, mainly steel.

Colourguard Ltd. (GKN Group). An increase averaging 4.9 per cent on chain link fencing and wire and ranging from 3.9 per cent to 8.5 per cent. The increase is mainly due to the increased cost of steel.

Joseph Bradbury and Sons Ltd. (subsidiary of Tube Investments Ltd.). An increase of 6.25 per cent on hydraulic lifts and trolley jacks. The increase is due to the higher costs of materials, mainly steel, and labour.

National Freight Corporation: Parcels and Small Freight Group. Under the loss-making provisions of the Price Code, approval has been given to a weighted average increase of 7 per cent as from July 15. The Group comprises National Carriers Ltd., BRS Parcels Ltd. and a number of smaller companies. e effect will be to

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increase most charges by between 3 per cent and 9 per cent. The charges for a few services, depending upon particular circumstances, will be increased to a greater extent.

Qualcast (Derby Foundries) Ltd. An average price increase of 7.94 per cent for the range of unmachined iron castings took effect from July 16 as a consequence mainly of increased European Coal and Steel Community steel prices, increased steel scrap prices and higher labour costs.

Price Code obligations

A BOOKLET entitled 'The Price Code: A Guide To Your Obligations', is being distributed by the Price Commission to about 250,000 enterprises in the UK, including a wide range of trade and professional associations, chambers of commerce, banks, local authorities and public libraries, etc., as well as all sectors of industry.

The booklet aims at providing a guide to the Price Code and the legal obligations of all businessmen in respect of reporting or recording price increases and profit margins. It identifies these obligations and advises businessmen on what course of action they have to take.

Tne contents also cover details of the Parliamentary documents connected with the counter-inflation legislation and relevant Price Commission publications, plus the addresses of the Commission's regional centres. Copies (free) from: Price Commission's Information Centre, Room 711/712, Cleland House, Page Street, Westminster, London SW1P 4LS, or from any regional office.

Anglo-French meeting on Channel safety

THE first meeting of the newly constituted Anglo-French Safety of Navigation Group, comprising officials of the two countries, took place on July 19 in Paris.

The objective of the group is to improve the safety of navigation in the Dover Strait and its approaches by such means as a service of information to and surveillance of ships. To this end it will review the studies already undertaken in both France and United Kingdom; commission further studies as necessary by a technical sub-group or other means and consider their findings; formulate proposals both in the short term based on the existing radar stations at Cap Gris Nez and St. Margaret's Bay and in the longer term providing new radar stations and communication links; and in all these matters secure full co-ordination of arrangements made by the Authorities of the countries concerned.

It was recognised that the most urgent task was to prepare a phased plan for developing the existing information and surveillance services on both sides of the Channel. With this in mind a meeting of technical experts will take place in September and a further meeting of the Group itself will be held in London at the beginning of October.

Interested parties in both countries, other coastal states and the IMCO are being consulted regarding these developments.

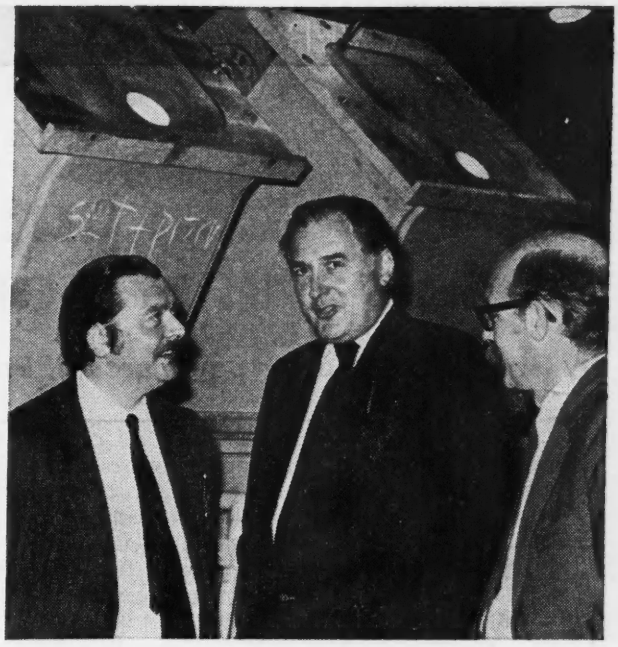
New ECGD office in Cambridge

MR. Robert Fell, Secretary of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, opened a new ECGD regional office in Cambridge on July 20.

The new office is being made responsible for ECGD policyholders in the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Northants., Norfolk, Suffolk, North Bucks., North Essex, North Hertfordshire and South Lincolnshire including the city of Lincoln. There are 700 ECGD comprehensive guarantee policyholders in this area with an annual export turnover of £275 million.

The new office is being strengthened to take over a number of functions previously exercised from headquarters in London, including policy under-writing and claims work. Most of the area covered by the Cambridge office was previously covered by an ECGD office in Bedford, which has been closed.

Mr. H. Watson is Director of the new office, which is situated in Prudential Buildings, 59 St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge (tel: Cambridge 67736).



Manufacture of rolling mills and machinery—destined mostly for export markets—was seen by Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, on a recent visit to Davy-Loewy Ltd., Sheffield. Against the background of a no-twist mill for South Africa, the Minister (centre) is seen with works manager Peter Manley (right) and assistant fitting shop superintendent Eric Pearce.

Radiator manufacturer occupies government factory at Knowsley

KLEEN Line (P. H.) Ltd., are now occupying a 26,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Knowsley Industrial Estate, Liverpool.

The new factory will manufacture Kleen Line Radiators for Perrymatic Hydronics. Developed in Sweden, these lightweight low water content convector radiators have already made a considerable impact on the UK heating market. Until now, radiators have been imported into the UK but demand has grown at such a rate that a UK manufacturing plant for the sole British licensees is more than justified. Kleen Line (P. H.) Ltd. have already received firm inquiries for export, having exhibited recently in Holland where great interest was shown.

More jobs for Cwmbran

RICHARD Scott and Company of Frimley, Surrey, are to occupy a 3,000 sq. ft. factory erected by the Cwmbran Development Corporation on their Somerset Road Industrial Estate

The company produce ready sliced lemons in glass jars. Production has outgrown their premises at Virginia Water and Aldershot, and the Cwmbran factory will enable the company to expand and introduce new lines. Employment will be provided for 30 people.

New company for Hare Law factory

THREE Rivers (Construction Equipment) Ltd. are to occupy a 15,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation at Hare Law, Stanley. Three Rivers is a newly-formed company who have been offered selective assistance under the Industry Act. They are to use the premises for the production of heavy steel components for the construction and earth moving industry. The company are occupying the premises immediately and hope to be in production by August 1. About 46 people should be employed when the unit is fully operational.

Mr. D. E. Gibbs, a director of the company, commented, 'This is Phase I of our operations. Phase II will involve extension of the factory capacity to 30,000 sq, ft. with jobs for more than 90 by 1977. The company will be exporting 50 per cent of its production.'

UNITED STATES REGIONAL MARKETS: 2—THE MID-WEST

Competition but great chances in rich and varied heartland

by G. C. Tout, Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Chicago

There are many ways of defining this huge area but for the purpose of this article it is regarded as covering the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North & South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia. The area is served by five British Trade Offices: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St Louis, Minneapolis.

THIS is in every sense the heartland of the United States—geographical, industrial and agricultural. In size the Mid-West is enormous. Its area of over 830,000 sq. miles represents nearly a quarter of the United States and is bigger by far than all nine countries of the EEC combined. Its population of 61.5 million is as large as that of Germany and bigger than any other Western European country.

Industry centres around the heavy industries based on the shores of the Great Lakes; engineering and other metal-working around Chicago; the automobile industry in Detroit and the heavy steel industry around Cleveland. Agriculture is important throughout the region. The Great Plain States to the West are the granary of the US and Minnesota and Wisconsin are important for dairy farming. Wisconsin in particular is the source of much of America's cheese production.

The area is rich. Total personal income at present is running at around $260 billion, more than double the rate for Britain (in this article billion is used in the American sense of $1,000 million) and is expected to increase by 1980 to nearly $340 billion, representing about 30 per cent of the nation's total buying power.

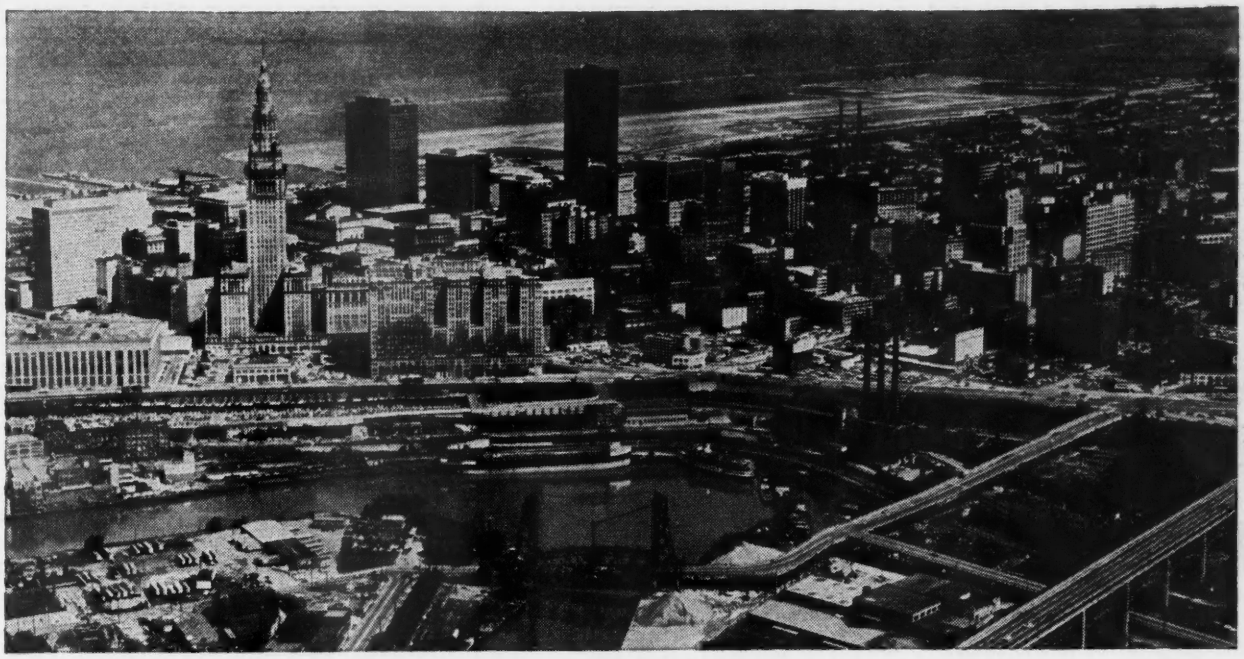
In an area of such size and richness there are outlets for almost any product. In the capital goods field particular opportunities exist for machine tools, printing machinery, engineering and scientific instruments, pollution control equipment, sewage and water treatment plants. In common with the rest of the US, the consumer market is booming with increasing prosperity producing a steady growth in disposable incomes.

Chicago is the eighth largest city in the world and in the metropolitan area 52,000 retailers record annual sales of over $18 billion, with personal incomes growing at an annual rate of between 7 per cent and 10 per cent. In Detroit, the six-teenth largest city in the world, retail sales amount to $16 billion annually. The market is large and diversified with a demand for almost every item. Growing affluence, combined with greater sophistication on the part of consumers and more interest in imported goods, should provide opportunities for British manufacturers in the coming years.

Chicago is the centre of a vast transport network. It is serviced by no fewer than three airports dominated by O'Hare, the busiest in the world, which has excellent facilities for handling freight as well as passengers. The city is the centre of a trucking service serving over 50,000 communities connected by the major highway system. It is the centre of a vast railroad network and its port is one of the most important of the Great Lake Ports. It is nearer by sea from the Great Lakes to Europe than it is from New York and the Lakes are a vital link in the chain of communication. Between them the Lake ports handle over 370.000 tons of cargo a year. After Chicago the most important are Toledo, Duluth, Detroit and Cleveland. All offer direct sea routes to Europe. The Detroit river, on which Detroit is located, is the busiest waterway in the world in terms of tonnage carried and is joined to Windsor, Ontario by an international bridge and tunnel. St. Louis, situated as it is in the Mid-United States, has established itself as an import transit centre and a new free trade zone has recently been opened at Kansas City.

This is an area into which goods may be imported duty free and stored until they are sent out of the area to distributors or customers. Duty is not payable on the goods until they are taken out of the area and manufacturers of goods which carry a high rate of duty are thus able to maintain stocks in the US without tying up capital unnecessarily in payment of duty. In addition to warehouse facilities, the zone offers manufacturing facilities and goods may also be imported duty free and pro-

Chicago: aerial view of part of the city with the new Sears building—now the tallest in the world—in the foreground.



Cleveland, Ohio: skyline with the Cuyahoga River and part of the industrial complex along its banks.

cessed or assembled within the area. This is the first free trade zone to be established in an inland city and may be an important development for the area.

Over 320 of the top 1,000 American corporations have their headquarters in the Mid-West, with Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland dominant. Many of the decision makers can be found in these cities, particularly in the industrial field. For consumer goods Chicago is the centre of the mail order business and houses the headquarters of Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward which between them dominate the scene with sales throughout the US.

New York tends to be the distribution centre for most consumer goods and a good agent or distributor there may well be able to provide effective coverage in the Mid-West. But anyone seeking to enter this market should look into this with some care and establish exactly what distribution arrangements would be best suited to his product.

Chicago is second only to New York as a trade fair and exhibition centre. Over 1,000 conventions and trade shows are held every year with some of the largest attracting attendances of 100,000. Last year a total of 89 British firms participated in seven major shows in Chicago under the auspices of the British Overseas Trade Board and a further 35 firms exhibited in Detroit and Cleveland. This year it is hoped that British groups will exhibit at 13 shows in Chicago, as well as at shows in Detroit, Cincinnati and Cleveland. In addition, the area often receives visits from missions organised by trade associations or Chambers of Commerce.

The Department of Trade and Industry is always glad to include new companies in Joint Ventures and missions and full information about the programme of trade fairs and missions, together with detailed advice on participation, may be obtained from Export Services and Promotions Division (5) Department of Trade and Industry, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4.

The big companies headquartered in the area are large investors in new plant and equipment and buy in a wide range of materials and components to be used in the manufacture of finished products. Their buying power is enormous: the smallest of the top 320 companies headquartered in the area recorded sales of $55 million and sales of the biggest company were well over $18.5 billion.

The giants, of course, are the motor manufacturers in Detroit and there are opportunities here for components, both original equipment and replacement parts, and for replacement parts for engines. The automotive producers are intensely demanding on suppliers even by the normal tough standards of the US market. The automotive industry is at present enjoying record sales but manufacturers are nevertheless faced with continuing pressure to hold down prices and mounting manufacturing costs resulting from more and more stringent safety and air pollution regulations. So they are becoming increasingly interested in overseas sources of supply as a means of economising without sacrificing quality.

Opportunities also exist for products such as castings and forgings and in the fast-growing sector of automobile electronics. A detailed article on this market appeared in the October 12, 1972 issue of *Trade and Industry*.

Chicago is the centre of the American machine tool industry. It is also the biggest machine tool market in the US. It therefore presents the overseas manufacturer with both the best opportunities and the toughest competition. Total shipments of machine tools are running at over $2 billion a year and are expected to continue at between $2 billion and $3 billion a year for the next 10 years. Imports amount to over $70 million a year and are expected to increase. This is a lucrative market and there are opportunities here for British manufacturers able to take advantage of it.

West Virginia and Kentucky are by far the biggest coal mining States in the US. Their combined production amounts to over 270 million tons and accounts for well over one-third of the nation's total production. Ever-increasing domestic energy requirements seem to promise the industry a healthy future and there is increasing interest in longwall installations.

There is good reason for the Mid-West being regarded as the major US agricultural region. Over half the nation's farms are located in this area; the nine traditional farming states of the area are among the eleven top states in terms of value of production. Nearly three-quarters of the country's major grain-

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Duluth-Superior harbour showing public warehouse facilities operated by the Seaway Port Authority and grain elevators along waterfront.

THE MID-WEST
continued

producing farms are found here and over half of its major livestock farms; nearly one-third of its major dairy farms are found in Wisconsin and Minnesota alone.

In recent months the region has suffered badly from the weather: a wet autumn and mild winter soaked the ground and prevented some of last year's crop from being harvested. This was followed by disastrous floods in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries, with the effect of seriously delaying spring plantings. It is too early to say exactly what effect this will have on the autumn crops.

Granaries are low at the moment, partly because of last year's massive sales of wheat to Russia and it looks as if a grain shortage is possible which would effect not only supplies of wheat and corn but feedstocks for cattle. This in its turn would have a damaging effect on the cattle farmers and push up the price of meat from its already high levels which have recently drawn vociferous complaints from consumers. But additional acreage is being brought into production and this, combined with possible switching of production to later crops, particularly soy beans, could help retrieve the situation.

Whatever the outcome on a national basis, there is no doubt that many of the farms which have been flooded will be hard hit and it is to be hoped that better weather will give them a chance to dry out and get going again.

Farmers are notoriously not the most optimistic of people and there is no doubt that the industry is a chancy one and highly susceptible to the vagaries both of nature and of government policies, both national and international. But long-term prospects at the moment look fairly good. The prosperity or otherwise of the farm industry will, of course, have a fairly direct influence on the rate of economic growth of the region outside the major industrial centres. This is particularly true of the local industries more closely related to farming: meat packing, food processing, farm and food machinery. However, growth rates of from 4 per cent to 7 per cent per annum are forecast. Provided that the industry suffers no major recession, the continuing search for greater efficiency and the increase in land brought into production should maintain a good market for farm machinery. There are opportunities here for British manufacturers of certain types of equipment and for sales of replacement parts for American-made farm machinery.

In an article of this length it has been possible to paint only a broad outline of the Mid-West and pick out some of the items of particular interest. The area has many other important features.

The twin cities of Minneapolis-St. Paul, with a population of nearly two million, constitute the largest market between Chicago—450 miles away—and the West Coast. It embraces seven million people and is about 265,000 sq. miles in size. An important food processing centre—it is the headquarters of the nation's largest milling companies—it has a widely diversified range of industries.

Electronics have grown spectacularly; there are over 150 companies in this industry and they have enjoyed an employment growth of 237 per cent in recent years. Another interesting industry which has developed remarkably over recent years is Snowmobile manufacturing; the enormous boom in this fast-growing sport was halted temporarily by an excessively mild winter and many manufacturers have suffered badly; but the long term prospects for the industry still look good and there are possibilities here for suppliers of British components and accessories.

The cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, in the heart of the agricultural region, are also large commercial and industrial centres. Main industries in these areas are animal feed-stuffs, meat packing, brewing, food processing, farm equipment, chemicals, industrial electronics, aircraft and shoe manufacturing.

Although Detroit is famed as the centre of the automotive industry, only 13 per cent of Detroit's labour force is actually employed in that industry. Other important products of the area are machine tools, tractors, chemicals, drugs, steel and office machines. Cleveland is an important port and centre of heavy industry with a population of over three million. Other important cities in the area are Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Akron, the rubber capital of the world.

The Mid-West is rich in variety and opportunity. The opportunities are there but competition is fierce. Price, quality, delivery, presentation and service are what the Mid-West buyer is looking for and his demands must be met. But the rewards can be substantial and many British firms have already been successful in this market. For those who are ready to tackle it, the Department of Trade and Industry in London and the five trade offices in the area stand ready to help.

Brunei as a market

by J. W. Moffat, British High Commission, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei

Brunei is small and far from Britain and many people find it difficult to conjure up more than a hazy recollection of its colourful past as a Borneo Sultanate, its long relationship with Rajah Brooke, and its oil. It is particularly easy to misjudge its value as a market. What follows is an attempt to present a realistic if brief outline of the State seen as a market for British products.

BRUNEI is a Sultanate in treaty relationship with Britain. By agreement Britain conducts the external affairs of the State, advises and assists in the staffing and training of the armed forces and police of the State and has undertaken to consult, together with the Brunei Government, 'to determine what measures should, separately or jointly, be taken in relation to external attack . . .'.

The State is situated on the Equator on the North West coast of Borneo and is washed by the waters of the South China Sea. It can be reached in two hours by big jet from Singapore, and three hours from Hong Kong. Leaving aside its interesting past when its Sultan was the most powerful ruler on the coast and whose writ for a short while ran as far as Manila, the most noteworthy fact about the State in the present day is that most of its revenue is derived from an expanding oil and natural gas industry.

The State is about the size of Norfolk, with a few small towns, and a sparsely populated undeveloped countryside of lush jungle, forest, swamp and rivers. Its population of 145,000 is about the size of that of Salford. Its annual public revenue (in 1972 about £43 million) is somewhat less than the public revenue from rates in Manchester and Liverpool combined; if it were divided up among the population it would work out at about £300 per head. It has financial reserves of £93 million. In 1972 its total imports were valued at the equivalent of £50 million, of which Britain's share was about £7.1 million (about 14.2 per cent of the total).

The State's oil and natural gas production is modest by the standards of, e.g., the Gulf, and public revenue deriving from it is in consequence not on such a scale as to lead to extravagant governmental spending, even if that were the wish of the Government. However, the industry contributes sufficient to public revenue to enable the Brunei Government to provide, among other things, comprehensive basic social services, including free education, modern facilities in all departments of government and public service, and to maintain a large administrative organisation, a police force with a total manpower of 1,100, and a small Army equipped with modern equipment, including a squadron of coastal patrol boats, an HS 748 aircraft, and eight helicopters.

Signs of affluence and economic growth

There are many signs of affluence in Brunei: the visitor's first impression is the number of cars, the clean and well-dressed population, the absence of any signs of poverty, and the neat and well-built houses.

Many signs of economic growth can be seen in Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital. The Borneo Company (in association with the Chartered Bank) have built a six-storey office block, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank are also building a new sizeable block of offices. Private enterprise is putting up flats, shop-houses and other housing development. In addition to some of the more pretentious houses being built in the capital itself, there are to be seen numerous new houses of considerable size and sound construction being built all over the State. Sales of cars are increasing, and there are many shops selling refrigerators and other consumer durables. The number of banks has increased to seven, most of which have several branches.

Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei. Picture shows the 'Lapau' (State Assembly Hall) and 'Dowan Majlis' (Legislative Council Building).

Over many years past the State has undertaken a development programme which has been greatly biased towards capital works. Many millions of pounds from Government revenue have been spent on the provision of a deep-water port and a modern international airport, a road system, hospitals, schools, sewerage, a water supply scheme, among other projects. The phase of massive capital construction is passing and the Government is now preparing a new Development Plan which, while it will no doubt contain provision for numerous items of capital construction, is likely to be biased towards the development of productive enterprises with the aim in view of providing opportunities for school-leavers in the future to obtain jobs appropriate to their qualifications. It is to be expected therefore that not only will the plan provide for the exploitation of the national resources of the country (in addition to oil) such as they are, i.e., mainly agriculture, forestry and fisheries, but there is also likely to be a move to encourage the local people, by training and possibly by financial assistance, to move more fully into the business life of the State.

From the exporter's point of view, this boils down to a modest market for engineering consultants, contractors, and items of capital construction and equipment, and a small, although continuously demanding, market for consumer durables, especially of the semi-luxury category. Most Bruneians are very far removed from the bread-line and many are well off; there is probably a greater proportion of the population in the local equivalent of the A-B consumer category than anywhere else in South East Asia.

The organisations mainly responsible for expenditure on capital construction and the importation of large items of

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capital equipment are the Public Works Department and other Government Departments, the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, and the two interrelated oil and natural gas companies now producing in the State. In the case of the Government organisations those requirements which are not obtained from local suppliers through a tender board procedure are obtained in the main by instructing the Crown Agents to provide equipment to a specification. If a Government department is aware of a particular item of equipment which is likely to satisfy its need it will tend to mention this in its specification to the Crown Agents, so it is useful for exporters to acquaint Government departments with their products. On the other hand it is useful to keep in touch with the Crown Agents who as agents will be seeking the best product to their principal's specification. There may also be advantage in the case of construction projects to keep in touch with the several British consulting architects practising in the State.

The oil companies now producing in the State are the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell International, and Brunei LNG Limited, a locally registered company formed to exploit the natural gas deposits. Shell International, the Mitsubishi Corporation, and the Brunei Government have interests in Brunei LNG Limited in the ratio 45; 45, 10. Procurement for the oil company and Brunei LNG Limited appears to run somewhat on the same lines as for the Government organisations. A certain amount of material is obtained from the local suppliers, but on the whole the big capital items and much of the other material is provided through the procurement organisation of the parent companies. Obviously since capital equipment for these companies tends to be of a specialist nature it is less likely that approaches at the local level will achieve results.

Market for consumer durables

There are only 300 miles of tar-sealed road and possibly half that again of dirt roads accessible to light vehicles and some of that is cut off from the main part of the territory. There are now 12,055 private motor cars in the territory and 3,823 public service and other vehicles, and also 1,308 motor cycles and scooters. (The total number of vehicles in the State is 17,186). The turnover of cars is quite quick and there are very few cars more than a few years old being driven; there are already dumps of old cars to be seen. The Japanese have the major share of car sales. Of the non-Japanese cars sold British cars do quite well. The State is a good market for outboard motors. Traditionally the means of communication has been the many rivers and virtually all towns and villages are on the coast or on rivers. Despite the existence of the new roads great use is still made of the waterways. The most common local craft is a *kumpit*, a long narrow sharp-keeled craft with a cut-away transom on which it is customary to mount the most powerful outboard engine which the owner can afford. There are probably at least as many outboard motors as there are motor cars in the State and replacement is frequent. The market is almost entirely held at present by Johnson and Evinrude.

The market is fairly open as regards other consumer durables although the Japanese have a very good footing in it. There is a brisk trade in refrigerators, record players and stereo equipment, transistor receiving sets and even television sets (although the State does not as yet have a television station it is possible that one will be established before long). The station at Kota Kinabalu in Sabah (625 lines) can be picked up well. The market for day-to-day consumer goods reflects up to a point the comparative affluence of the ordinary Bruneian, although on the whole demand for foodstuffs tends to remain related to the traditional dishes of the area rather than the more sophisticated foods from Europe and America which are imported mostly for the mainly transient European population.

The new International Airport

At present Brunei has not the facilities for a large tourist trade. The hotels are few and not up to international standard of accommodation (although they are in prices). However there are signs that this may change following the opening of the new International Airport which, with a 12,000 foot runway, is capable of taking any aircraft now in service and is said to be the best in South East Asia. There is already a considerable traffic through the airport, i.e., a daily service (sometimes twice a day) to Singapore, seven flights a day connecting Bandar Seri Begawan with Sarawak and Sabah, and two a week to Hong Kong. There is talk of BOAC terminating a flight from London at Brunei in November, and, somewhat less well-founded, of QANTAS putting a transit flight through. In addition BOAC have been commissioned to assess the feasibility of a Brunei airline. Several of the big international hotel groups have been taking a careful look at the prospects over a considerable period, and there are indications that an agreement for the erection of a 140 room hotel to international standards is imminent. Although there is no indication as yet that the Government is likely to give any strong support to a drive for tourism, it is almost inevitable that tourist development at least to a modest degree will be stimulated by the airport transit traffic alone in this country which has approximately 90 miles of good beaches (even though at present marred by a particularly voracious species of sandfly) and in parts a beautiful and unspoilt hinterland.

Handling imports

Turning to the handling of imports, a large proportion of the agencies in the State are held by the branches of the big traditional merchant houses of the region, e.g., Borneo Company (Inchcape Group), Harrisons and Crosfield, Sime Darby, etc. They are agents for most of the established brands. The value of the local knowledge and established connexions of these organisations, as well as their financial and group administrative backing in the region, cannot be over-estimated. However in the nature of things the big merchanting houses have a very wide spread of agencies. The exporter pushing a new line and seeking an exclusive agency will find a few agents fairly well-known locally, mainly one-man businesses, working on such a scale as to make it possible for them to concentrate on single products. However, they are sometimes not too well capitalised, and some may need to be offered special terms to offset this. On the other hand business morality in the State is as high as anywhere in the world.

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Brunei international airport control tower, now in use for daily flights by three airlines. The terminal building is being constructed by a local company. Contractors for the runway and parking apron were Costain Civil Engineering Ltd.

In some cases putative exporters may come to the conclusion that it would not be worthwhile to set up a separate agency in Brunei. The most economical method of entering the market (depending on the product) could instead be to integrate an approach to the Brunei market with a general marketing campaign for the region as a whole. This applies particularly to consumer goods which are often ordered by the many small general stores direct in small lots from suppliers in Singapore. Some of the British products sold on the Brunei market are those manufactured by subsidiaries of British companies which have been established in Singapore, or those which are warehoused there. There is a very frequent shipping service from Singapore and delivery from there is on the whole quick and obviously very much quicker than delivery from the United Kingdom. Indeed it is sometimes found that although British manufacturers, based in Britain, helped by the tariff preference, can compete in price with manufacturers in the region, they are not able to compete on delivery.

Limitations of the market

There is business to be done in the State, provided the intending exporter bears in mind the limitations of the market. The intending exporter should treat with caution stories that are sometimes heard that because of the historical connection between Brunei and Britain there is a personal preference for British goods. Bruneians are like people anywhere else and buy the best that they can get for the money, irrespective whence it comes. The British business man has an advantage because, unlike the situation in neighbouring Malaysia, the the British are still accorded tariff preference over other countries.

In the case of motor vehicles for instance, the import duty is 5 per cent ad valorem for a British vehicle as compared with 20 per cent for vehicles imported from elsewhere. In addition British manufacturers have done a good deal of business in the State in the past and there are obvious inducements where e.g., because of existing stores and maintenance backing, it would be economic to continue with a compatible product.

Hints to businessmen

DTI's *Hints to Business Men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext 7146).

'Great opportunities available in Germany'

—Mr. Peter Walker

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said on July 20 that he had personally written to and telephoned British businessmen to point out the opportunities now available to them in Germany. In addition, he had sent a personal message to 4,500 businesses who subscribed to the DTI's Export Intelligence Service to point out the advantages to them created by changes in currency parities.

Addressing the Norwich Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walker said: 'If 18 months ago I had been able to announce that any exporter exporting to Germany would be given 30 per cent price advantage over his German competitors, I would have anticipated that the airlines to Germany would have been crammed with energetic enterprising British businessmen seeking to take advantage of this unique position.

'As a result of the changes in currency parities British exporters to Germany have a 30 per cent advantage compared with 18 months ago. I question how many businessmen have in reality checked up as to the potentialities that are now open to them in Germany. Let me illustrate the size of markets that are available. In furnishing fabrics the United Kingdom supplies only ½ per cent of a market valued at £146 million in 1970 whereas the rest of the Community countries were supplying 89 per cent of the German imports.

'The total value of the furniture market in 1970 was £681 million. Our best performance was in dining room furniture where we supplied just over 6½ per cent of the imports, well below the performance of countries like Holland, Italy and Denmark. In both consumer goods and capital goods a unique opportunity is available to the British businessman.'

The Secretary of State added: 'I hope that we will be ever more active in exploiting the advantages of the change in currency parities that have taken place and the coming months will be months in which British businessmen are more active in pursuing attractive and profitable opportunities abroad, to the benefit of their businesses and the nation.'

Three new members have been appointed to the British Overseas Trade Board. From the left: Mr. P. A. Matthews, managing director of Vickers; Mr. J. H. Neill, chairman and chief executive of James Neill Holdings; and Mr. J. W. Buckley, deputy chairman and managing director of Davy International, who will have special responsibility for Government assistance for major overseas projects.

El Corte Ingles, a major department store in Spain, will hold a British promotion fortnight in its Bilbao branch, October 14-27. The main theme of the promotion will be the quality and style of British menswear. The idea of staging an all-British promotion arose when the store learned about the BOTB-supported British Industrial Technology Exhibition, BRITEC 73, to be held in Bilbao, October 18-25. Although the emphasis will be on menswear, it is anticipated that there will be increased purchases from Britain of other lines, chiefly china-ware and household decorative items. Purchasers of British goods will be eligible to take part in a draw to be held at the end of the fortnight: a car and a week's holiday in Britain for two people will be offered as prizes. British firms interested in taking part in the promotion should contact: Sr. Juan Francisco Mochales, Special Events Manager, El Corte Ingles, Gran Via, Bilbao, Spain.

UK furniture flourishes at New York trade mart

From Mrs. J. E. K. Hardy, British Trade Development Office, New York: Nine British manufacturers of furniture and furnishing accessories staged a collective exhibit at the International Home Furnishings Market, held at the New York National Furniture Mart, June 24-29. The British group was headed by John Diab of the British Furniture Manufacturers' Export Club in a joint venture assisted by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Although few in number, the British group represented a wide cross-section of furniture from the traditional finely-crafted oak reproduction styles of Frederick Tibbenham Ltd. to the contemporary plastic types of Banks Healey Plastics and Interstore.

In contract furniture, the executive desks, boardroom tables and magnificent dining table and chairs made by Gordon Russell Ltd. were outstanding.

The 18th century art of painting on glass has been revived by several British companies, one of which, Belvedere Design Workshop Ltd., featured pictures and occasional and coffee tables in military or campaign style with mahogany legs strapped with highly polished brass. Among the subjects offered were old maps, a 16th century view of London, an ancient twin-globe world map and oriental designs. The company had an unending stream of interested and admiring visitors and did considerable business.

Fine period-style mirrors were shown by James Clark & Eaton Ltd., the bevelled mirrors being produced from top quality float plate glass.

Knock-down furniture was represented by Jason & Lawrence which showed a range of leather-topped occasional tables and coffee tables. The tables are designed for quick assembly and can be shipped in specially-designed cartons, thereby reducing freight and handling costs.

Another exhibitor, I. Banget Ltd. showed an interesting and varied range of cocktail bars of all styles from contemporary to the Tudor, a bar with hand-carved oak timbers and leather panels. Tradition was also represented by SES which offered a wide range of reproduction furniture of various periods in yew, mahogany and oak.

Although buyer traffic through the exhibit was generally considerably lighter than last year, most of the exhibitors felt that the calibre of buyers was better and that those who came were seriously interested in buying. The US furniture trade generally has recently been in the doldrums, partly because of the price freeze.

The furniture trade, of its nature, has long deliveries and since the price freeze buyers have found it difficult to quote prices for future deliveries. This has had a generally inhibiting effect on new buying that has affected the entire market. In spite of this, the British group claimed to have had a reasonably successful visit, booking orders of approximately $100,000 at first cost.

BOTB supporting over 130 firms at German fairs

THIS autumn over 130 British firms will have the support of the British Overseas Trade Board at four international events in Germany at Cologne, Munich, Essen, Dusseldorf.

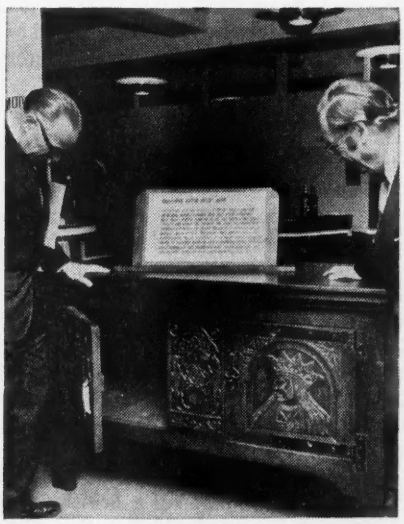
Cologne, International Men's Fashion Week, August 24-26: A joint venture display is being presented in co-operation with the British Menswear Guild and the Clothing Export Council. British firms will show a wide range of men's fashions, including knitwear, hats, umbrellas, shirts, footwear, trousers, leatherwear, jackets, suede goods, denims, blazers, duffle coats, car coats, evening suits, ties, cravats, handkerchiefs.

Munich, Exhibition for Electro-Optical Systems and their Application in Industry and Research (LASER '73), September 4-7: The Board will feature a first-ever joint venture in conjunction with the Sira Institute. The display, comprising 15 firms, is part of the current British Trade Drive in South Germany. Exhibits include a laser correlation anemometer, semi-conductor lasers, pulsed laser holographic equipment, crystal growing devices, electro-optical modulators, laser accessories, high speed image intensifying systems, laser radiation monitors.

Essen, Welding and Cutting Exhibition, September 19-27: In a joint venture organised in conjunction with the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, 28 British companies will participate.

Dusseldorf, European Samples Display (GDS), September 22-24: At this exhibition—the most important European event for the industry—the BOTB will support a joint venture with the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation. Exhibits cover all aspects of footwear, ranging from the conventional hand-made to the ultra-modern in snake-skin, metallic-coloured kid and crocodile-skin.

There will be two inward missions from South Germany in September, both involving clean air equipment. The missions, one municipal and the other industrial, form part of the South German Trade Drive.



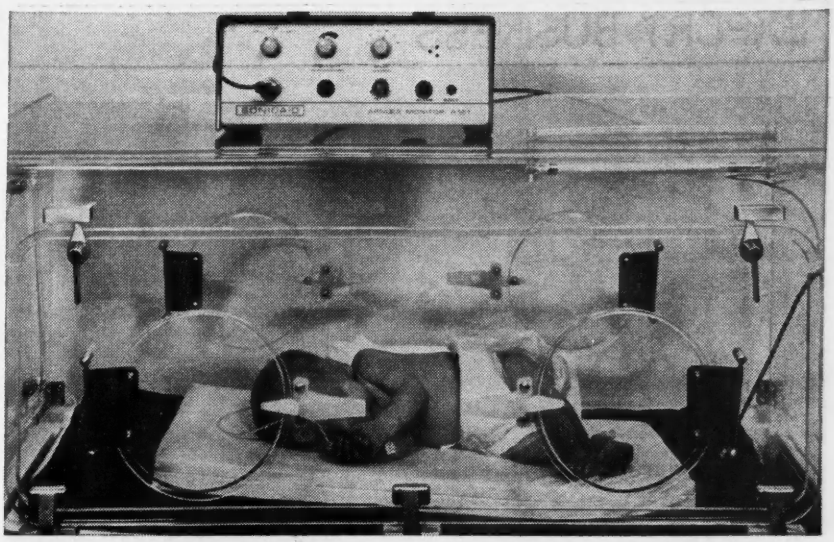
At the New York National Furniture Mart, George Fennell (left) of George Fennell and Co., Westchester, NY, admires a reproduction coffer displayed by John Ogram of British manufacturer Frederick Tibbenham Ltd.

Menswear guild gears up for Cologne show

DECISIONS being made in London will influence what the world's best dressed men will be wearing next year. Members of the British Menswear Guild are finalising details of the 'British Look' for spring 1974. This will be unveiled at the International Men's Fashion Week, opening in Cologne, August 24, and includes pure cashmere suits selling at £160, knitted silk leisure shirts at £27 and umbrellas carrying a £100 price tag.

Over the years, the Guild believes, its pavilion at any major world fair in which it participates is a gathering point for buyers and other manufacturers alike.

While preserving their individuality, Guild members meet regularly to discuss current trends and future plans—'to cross-pollinate ideas'. The overall 'feel' which emerges from these sessions is translated into the 'Look' which, says the Guild, makes the British business or professional man the envy of his counterparts throughout the world.



A premature baby is helped to survive by a new British instrument that is to be exhibited at the International Congress of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Moscow, August 10-21. Introduced and marketed by Sonicaid Ltd. of Bognor Regis. it monitors the respiratory condition of babies weighing less than 1000 gms (apx 2lbs). The Sonicaid Apnoea Monitor AM1 was developed in association with the Medical Research Council and extensively tested at Hammersmith Hospital.

British companies take a bite out of American food market

THE British Food Export Council will sponsor the official British exhibit at the National Fancy Food and Confection Show, Chicago, August 5-8. Nine British companies will be exhibiting on the British stand: Baxters of Scotland, John Burgess and Son Ltd., Fox's Biscuits Ltd., John Lusty Ltd., Matlow/Swizzells Ltd., Websters Gourmet Ltd. and Unigate, as well as Tanqueray Gin and Johnnie Walker Whisky.

BFEC states that imported foods, with their larger profit margins, are of increasing interest to American supermarket operators.

The US remains the biggest single market for British processed food and drink. BFEC reports in 1972, food exports totalled £21.5 million, compared to £19 million in 1971. Useful increases were recorded in such products as fish and fish preparations (up 55 per cent to £3.3 million) and chocolate and confectionery (up 22 per cent to £11.3 million).

Transport fair in Athens

FIRST Exhibition of Transport and Communications will be held in Athens, October 22-28, on the occasion of the 5th Symposium of the European Transport Ministers Conference.

The organiser of the exhibition is the Hellenic Centre for Trade Promotion & Exhibitions Ltd., 16 Vassileos Constantinou Avenue, Athens T.T. 501, Greece.

Britons show engineering teaching equipment

From Maurice Sullivan, Commercial Department, British Consulate-General, Chicago: Ames in the State of Iowa is a university town of about 40,000 persons, half of whom are connected with the University. The Hilton Coliseum of the University of Iowa at Ames was the venue for the 11th Annual Exhibition of Education Resources, June 25-28.

Five British firms, sponsored by the Engineering Teaching Equipment Manufacturers Association, exhibited at the show in a joint venture supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Some orders were taken and initial contacts were made with most of the 4,000 engineering professors and lecturers attending the conference which ran simultaneously with the exhibition. All-in-all, a successful venture was the consensus.

Eurofinish in Amsterdam attracts professionals and pleases exhibitors

From W. Koetsveld, Commercial Assistant, British Embassy, The Hague: Eurofinish/VOM, the international trade fair for surface treatments, took place May 22-26 in the Europa Hall of the RAI Exhibition Centre in Amsterdam. This was the sixth exhibition. Total floor space taken was 13,000 m² occupied by 130 different stands—an increase of about 25 per cent over the 1969 event at Utrecht.

Visitors to Eurofinish/VOM are by tradition mainly professional and this time included representatives from industries engaging in surface treatments, eg architects, engineers, industrial designers, buyers for the building trade, the metal industry, the shipbuilding industry etc. But the exhibitors tried to make this exhibition attractive for non-professional people and the overall results were pleasing. Equipment was displayed in a lively and attractive way.

There was a small British joint venture of three firms: Controsion Electro-Static, Slough; Volstatic Cuttings, Falton, Middlesex; Lancy Laboratories, Three Bridges, Sussex.

All the British exhibitors were very satisfied with the results of the exhibition. As they were already represented in the Netherlands, their main purpose was to promote their own products.

ELB

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EXPORT BUSINESS

The Polish Institute of Mining based at Katowice has purchased a quantity of seismological recording equipment manufactured by Racal-Thermionic Ltd. of Southampton. This equipment, adapted from hardware used for scientific research and the study of earthquakes, is used by the Institute to predict accurately and locate potential 'rock-burst' activities—a mining phenomena extremely dangerous to both men and machinery underground. Two geologists from the Institute are shown inspecting a 'three-component set' at a depth of approximately one kilometre at the Nowi Werek mine.

British Ropeway builds skylift for new Florida leisure park

BRITISH Ropeway Engineering Co. Ltd. of Sevenoaks, Kent, has received an order from Leisure and Recreation Concepts Inc. of Dallas, Texas, to design and supply a $200,000 cabinlift at the 125-acre Marco Polo Family Entertainment Park in Daytona, Florida.

Michael A. Jenkins, executive vice-president of LARC, announcing the project, said that, though competitive price was a factor in the decision to award the contract to the UK firm of ropeway specialists, more important were the safety and design features that its skylift offers.

'In addition, British Ropeway was able to arrange delivery and construction to fit our rigid schedule,' said Mr. Jenkins. 'Marco Polo will open early in 1974 and the skylift is a focal point of the park's 18 major themed attractions.'

The route of the monocable cabinlift, 1,300 ft. in length, is across level ground and its passenger capacity is 500 per hour in each direction, travelling at a speed of 600 ft. per minute. Sixteen semi-enclosed four-seater cabins will be used, the time interval between them being 28.8 seconds.

Power will be provided by a 40 hp wound rotor induction motor of the horizontal foot-mounting type. Four line towers of welded plate construction will support the ropeway, the two central ones being 80 ft high and those nearest the terminal stations 42 ft. 6 in. high. Cabin frames will be of welded steel clad with moulded resin-bonded glass fibre.

A detachable gripping carriage suspends each cabin from the $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter fibre-core steel wire rope which has a breaking strain of 46.4 tons.

Some of the heavy equipment required for the cabinlift will be procured in the US, but BRECO's erection team will be responsible for all mechanical and electrical installations, as well as supervision of the civil engineering works.

BRECO marketing director W. Murphy, who recently visited Florida to finalise terms, said: 'We regard this as an important breakthrough in a highly competitive market where there are great opportunities for passenger-carrying ropeways.'

New Wellman subsidiary wins Far East orders

ORDERS worth £300,000 received from Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia, for oven and metal decorating equipment by the controlled heat and air division of Wellman Incandescent Ltd., have followed the formation of a new company, Wellman Engineering (Asia) Ltd.

The company has been established to co-ordinate and strengthen Wellman activities in the Far East where the Group is enjoying a period of increasing trade. Offices have been established at Singapore from where it is intended to concentrate initially on trade within the area of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, utilising the technical resources of Wellman companies throughout the world.

Wellman Incandescent Ltd. whose offices and works are at Smethwick, Warley, Worcestershire, is a member of The Wellman Engineering Corporation, London. The controlled heat and air division designs and manufactures industrial thermal processing equipment, including finishing plant, metal decorating lines, curing and drying, powder coating varnishing equipment and special purpose ovens.

British bogies for Cuba cranes

BRITISH-BUILT bogies for 56 portal-type cranes are to be shipped to Cuba later this year.

The order, worth approximately £192,000, has been secured by M. B. Wild & Co. of Nechells, Birmingham, from the Cuban government purchasing agency, Construimport.

This is the second order from Cuba which the crane firm has received: the first was for 25 sets of bogies last August.

Hayman installs systems at Zambia copper plants

J. H. HAYMAN (Electrical Engineers) Ltd., contractor of London, a member of the James Scott Engineering Group, has started work in Zambia on contracts together worth £660,000 involving the electrical installations and control systems at two large copper-processing plants.

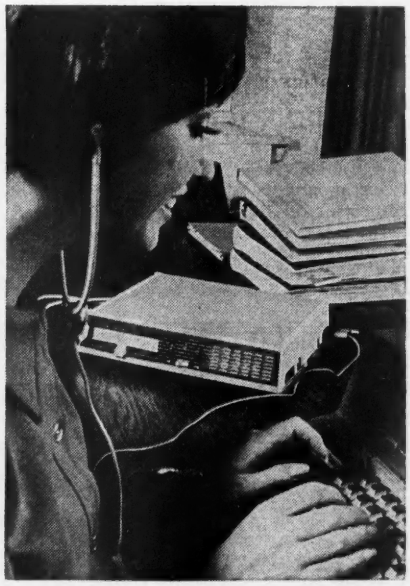
The contracts were placed by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. the authorised purchasing agent for Nchanga Consolidated Coppermills Ltd. They cover electrical and instrumentation work at an acid plant and an oxide concentrator at Kitwe and a tailing leach plant and tank house at Chingola. All the plants are concerned with the treatment of copper ore for the extraction of the raw metal.

The contracts cover the installation of all switchgear, cables, controls and all other electrical equipment, insulation and associated fittings, as well as the testing and commissioning of the equipment at each plant. About 50 company engineers have gone out to Zambia to undertake the work, assisted by about 100 local operatives.

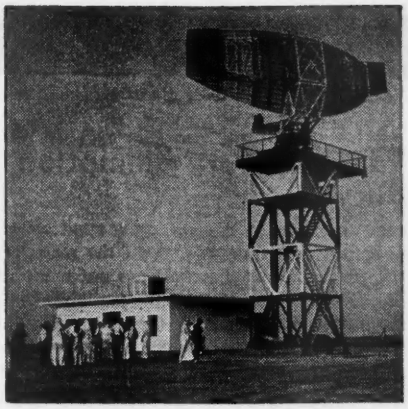
French buy third HS748 in expansion scheme

ORDER valued at more than £600,000 for a third Hawker Siddeley 748 has been placed by Rousseau Aviation of France. The aircraft handed over to Monsieur Claude Rousseau of the regional airline, at HSA's Woodford Airfield, will join two already in regular service on the busy routes from Dinard in Normandy, to the Emerald Coast, the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom. Increasing traffic has led to a steady expansion of the Rousseau fleet and the newest 748 will be used mainly on charter operations.

Many of the airfields served by the airline have short runways and the HS748's performance has been a big factor in the sales. This latest order brings exports of the HS748 to 222 and the total of all types sold to 274.



Over 250 Agavox dictating machines valued at £11,000 are being shipped from the UK to Sweden—where they were formerly manufactured. Originally designed and made in Sweden, the Agavox is now produced exclusively in Britain by the business equipment division of the Laurence Scott Group.



The recently installed Plessey AR5 surveillance radar system for Dubai international airport was inaugurated by the Ruler, H.H. Shaikh Rashid Bin Said Al Maktoum, last month. Staff to operate and maintain the radar are provided by International Aeradio Ltd. which is responsible for the airport's technical services.

India: Green Revolution aided by British machines

CONTRACT valued at more than £75,000 has been awarded to Rhewum (Great Britain) Ltd., Beckenham, Kent, by India's Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., for the supply of 10 high efficiency electromagnetic screening machines.

The machines will be used for a variety of high throughput applications including NPK and potash fertiliser screening.

Rhewum states that backed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the chemical company is playing an important role in India's 'Green Revolution' policy to increase agricultural production.

Deliveries of the machines will commence in the autumn. Eight of the units to be supplied will be the large series A33/257/D, capable of handling 100 tons/h each under very arduous conditions, to be used for screening NPK fertiliser. The remaining two machines, A14/180 and B28/145, will be used for potash and wet screening, respectively. The contract also includes the provision of replacement screen cloths and spares.

Metal Box shredder wins American customers

METAL Box's Pulvermatic waste shredder, the U-I2A/1, is making its mark in the USA. A first batch of 25 machines worth around £40,000 has been sold this year. Another batch of 25 will be despatched early in August to US marketing organisation Imperial Metal Box Corporation.

Those in the first batch are being used by catering, industrial and educational organisations and hospitals. Imperial Metal Box is the US outlet for Metal Box's Pulvermatic Division, London, and is jointly owned with the Imperial Knife Company: both organisations operate from Rhode Island.

The shredders are assembled at Perivale following manufacture at three other Metal Box factories in Worcester, Lancashire and Yorkshire. The machines reduce catering waste, glass bottles, metal containers and plastic mouldings by up to 80 per cent. They will accept waste items up to 13 in. by 14½ in. wide and have a throughput of up to 700 lb. of mixed products an hour. Each machine has 26 counter-rotating cutter blades, is powered by a choice of 5½ ar 7½ hp motors and has an automatic reversal overload system to prevent damage.

Australian bread . . .

FAST-STEAMING tubeless oil-fired Fulton boiler is being used to improve the quality of bread made in a bakery in Canberra. The boiler, a 30 hp model made by Fulton Boiler Works of Bristol, was sold recently by its new Australasian agents, Robert Bryce (Machinery) Pty. Ltd. of Sydney, to Buttercup Bakeries Pty. Ltd.

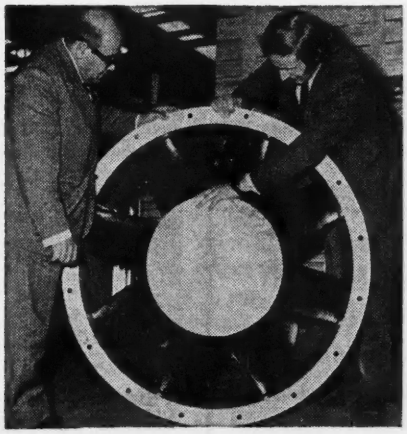
The Fulton boiler replaces an old steam generator which was unable to handle the bakery's increased production of continental-style bread. Buttercup's engineers say that they were impressed by the tubeless design of the Fulton boiler, its rapid steam recovery rate (a full head of steam can be raised in 15 minutes) and its compact design which has enabled installation in a very limited space.

Tubeless oil-fired boilers are said to have several advantages over traditional types: running costs are low and, because there are no tubes or coils to burn out, the danger of expensive shut-downs is eliminated; maintenance is so simple that routine servicing can be carried out without calling in skilled engineers.

. . . Greek biscuits

MAJOR Greek biscuit manufacturer, E. I. Papadopoulos S.A., has placed a £138,000 contract with two Baker Perkins companies for a complete bulk handling ingredients plant. This will be installed at Thessaloniki in purpose-built premises that are the most modern in Greece.

The plant being supplied by Douglas-Rownson, the Basingstoke-based Baker Perkins company, which has been appointed main contractors, will be used for handling the liquid ingredients—water, syrup, plasticised fats—and will feed these in measured quantities to the biscuit dough mixers. Baker Perkins Ltd. of Peterborough is providing pneumatic bulk handling and storage facilities for flour and sugar, as well as automatic weighing and measuring equipment for the four types of flour that will be used by Papadopoulos.



Terry Farthing, fan products manager, Trox Brothers Ltd., Thetford (right), and G. Koftides, E. and E. E. Prometheus Ltd., Cyprus agent, examine an air conditioning component. Trox has received large orders for roll filters and flow fans from Libya, plus calls for stock from Cyprus, while more equipment has been shipped to Kuwait and plant is to be used at a new military college in Iraq.

An engineer at the Skelmersdale factory of Dewrance and Co. inserting the disc assembly of the latest design of parallel slide valves designed for power generation use in Scandinavia. Dewrance supplies high-pressure valves and boiler mountings for power stations and processing projects throughout the world.

Marshall conveyor belts for Philippines sugar

MARSHALL Handling Equipment's contribution to a multi-million pound contract for the erection of a complete raw sugar factory on the island of Luzon in the Philippines includes eight portable belt conveyors to carry loaded sacks.

The sugar will go from the bagging machine to two of Marshall's slatted hinged boom pilers which stack the 50-100 kg sacks in the warehouse. Other Marshall conveyors and elevators, including screw conveyors, are to be used for carrying mud, raw sugar, lime, cush-cush, bagacillo and grit. This bulk handling equipment is supplied by the company's Billesden Division in Leicester.

Designed to handle 4,000 tons of sugar cane a day, with provision for extension to 5,500 tons, the plant will produce a daily total of 400 tons of raw sugar.

Korea and Malaysia plant

BRITISH engineering company has been awarded a £300,000 contract to build and install plant in Korea and Malaysia by Mitsui & Co. Ltd. for chemical company Toray of Japan.

The contract, for polyester granual drying plant, goes to Newell Dunford Engineering Ltd. of Surbiton, Surrey. The award is believed to be the first strong indication of what Newell Dunford sees as the new Japanese policy of awarding contracts internationally.

The highly specialised rotary fluidised bed dryer dries the polyester granules, from which the fibre is produced, to an extremely critical dryness of 0.002 per cent. Five units are to be supplied: two for Seoul, South Korea, and three to Georgetown, Malaysia.

Label machine to Canada

PAYNE-HARGREAVES, Nottingham-based label company, has won its first 'Elegant' label machine order from Canada, worth over £14,000; a four colour type is being supplied to a tag firm in Montreal.

Payne-Hargreaves engineers are visiting Canada to set up the installation and advise on the latest label-printing techniques.

Other new 'Elegant' machinery deals include an order from Spain worth nearly £7,000. Among other interested countries is North Vietnam whose requirements are now being investigated.

The Import Duties (General) (No. 5) Order 1973

THE Import Duties (General) (No. 5) Order 1973, which comes into operation on August 1 1973 provides for amendments to the manner in which certain tariff headings in the United Kingdom Customs Tariff are subdivided in order to conform with changes in the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community. The tariff headings concerned are 01.04 (Goats), 07.05 (Dried leguminous vegetables), 15.02 (Fats of sheep) and 23.03 (Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture). In the case of headings 07.05 and 23.03, the Order provides for consequential amendments to the Import Duties (Developing Countries) Order 1971. The only effect on the rates of duty actually chargeable is a reduction in the Full and EFTA rates from 10 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem* in the case of chick peas (subheadings 07.05(A)(I)(*b*)(1) and 07.05(B)(I)(*c*)(1)).

Tunisia: Libya to help finance development projects

IN a joint communique issued in Tunis on June 7, 1973, it was announced that Libya had agreed to participate in financing development projects worth 20 million Tunisian dinars—about £20 million—allocated as follows:

7 million dinars as a long term-loan for the construction of a dam at Sidi Saad on the Oued Leroud, about 30 miles south-west of Kairouan;

1 million dinars as capital participation in the Gabes cement works;

Balance to be used as financial participation in industrial and tourist sector projects to be decided on, and as long-term loans for the financing of projects. The terms of these loans will be agreed between the two countries within a period of three months after projects have been earmarked.

It is expected that most of the projects will be the subject of international calls for tenders. There is no further information at present. **CRE ext. 2358/2225**

Qatar: project list

A NEW list, prepared by the British Embassy at Doha, of major development projects in progress or at the planning stage has been received. Copies of this and of similar lists compiled for other Middle East countries by the British Embassies concerned—Abu Dhabi (April 1973), Bahrain (February 1973), Dubai (October 1972), Kuwait (February 1973), Lebanon (August 1972), Oman (July 1972) and Saudi Arabia (December 1972)—are available. **CRE ext. 3419**

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
TARIK AL FATH, TRIPOLI, LIBYA.

The Council invites bids to undertake construction of:

Irrigation, drainage, soil protection and electric and telephone installations.

Specifications and Conditions are obtainable against an unrefundable fee of 100 Libyan Dinars, from the Council at the above address.

The Agricultural Development Board announces the extension of the closing date of the Tender for stage 1 of the Agricultural Development Project at Traghen area which was announced internationally under No. 10/73 to 12 o'clock of the 18th August, 1973 instead of 12 o'clock of the 28th July, 1973.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 9.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.23	1-Amino anthraquinone	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13850
	Potassium hydrogen 4-amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13846
29.42	7-(2-Diethylaminoethyl) theophylline camphorsulphonate	7-Diethylaminoethyl-theophylline camphorsulphonate	December 31, 1973	14416

Trade marks in South West Africa

THE Trade Marks in South West Africa Act 1973, which has been enacted by South Africa in respect of South West Africa, comes into operation on January 1, 1974. It replaces the existing law in South West Africa and brings the latter up to date in accordance with South Africa's present law; it also provides that a separate trade mark office be set up for SW Africa. Trade marks are to cover services as well as goods and registration is granted for 10 years, renewable for like periods; existing registrations however will continue in force for the remainder of the period of 14 years, as provided under the old law, and shall be deemed to have been registered in part A of the register. The validity of any entry in the register existing at the commencement of the Act shall be determined in accordance with the laws in force at the date of such entry. The provisions relating to assignments and registered users are to be made retrospective to January 1, 1948 and will thus extend the protection of the new Act to registrations made under the old law.

A copy of the new Act is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED edition of the booklet on Sweden has been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British business men who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Irish Republic

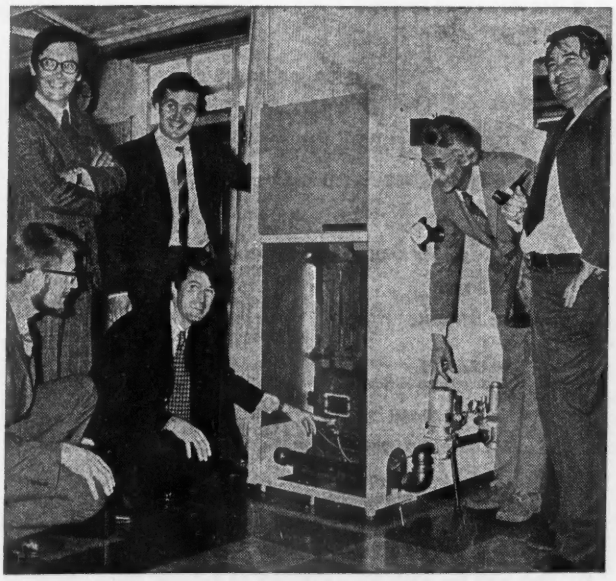
FOOD REGULATIONS: The Government of the Irish Republic has published new regulations on the use of preservatives, colouring agents and antioxidants in food which will take effect on July 1, 1974. Details are given in SI No. 147 of 1973 (preservatives), SI No. 148 (antioxidants) and SI No. 149 of 1973 (colouring agents), which can be obtained from the Government Publications Sales Office. GPO Arcade, Dublin 1, price 12½p, 10p and 12½p respectively, postage extra. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

VALUE-ADDED TAX RELIEF ON IMPORTS OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES: The Revenue Commissioners of the Irish Republic have published a Notice 1253 dated June 1973 giving details of the repayment of value-added tax charged on books and documents imported in circumstances of a non-commercial nature. **EDB ext 288/466/467**

France

DUTY-FREE QUOTAS FOR WIRE ROD, ETC.: The French *Journal Officiel*, July 1, 1973, announced the following duty-free quota amounts for the second half of 1973:

Tariff no.	Description	Amount metric tons net
ex 73.15 AV bi	Hot-rolled or extruded wire rod having a diameter of 4.5 to 6 mm and a carbon content of 0.62 to 0.74 per cent	4,000
	Wire rod of a diameter of 4.5 to 13 mm and containing 0.60 to 1.05 per cent of carbon, 0.05 per cent or less of sulphur and phosphorus (taken together), 0.10 to 0.25 per cent of silicon and 0.1 per cent or less of all other components (taken together) except manganese and chrome	1,200
73.16A II b	Used rails for re-rolling	44,000



Three Gaz de France representatives, accompanied by officials from the British Gas Corporation and Ideal-Standard's French company, recently visited Ideal-Standard's UK headquarters at Hull, where they saw commercial and domestic heating boilers being made. They are pictured discussing a gas-fired boiler. From the left, Gilbert Dru (Gaz de France), Eric Kalmins (Ideal-Standard, France), Bernard Montenay (kneeling, Ideal-Standard, France), Vince Vallely (manager, Product Planning, Commercial Heating, Ideal-Standard UK), and Jean Delbove and Michael Kerdavid (Gaz de France.)

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Admissions under the quotas are subject to the general conditions for importation of duty-free or duty-reduced quotas stipulated in an Order dated December 17, 1969. By way of exception, five copies of the application for a licence are needed, of which four will be passed on to the Direction Générale des douanes et droits indirects by the Ministère du développement industriel et scientifique.

The products imported under these quotas must be used for the purposes stated within one year of the date of registration of the customs declaration. The importation of used rails is subject to the fulfilment by the actual consignee, assignee and user, of the formalities laid down in Article 4 of the Order of June 28, 1963, stating the conditions of admission of certain goods under a more more favourable tariff treatment in view of their intended use.

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

VALUE ADDED TAX ON BEEF—SUSPENSION EXTENDED: A decree in the French *Journal Officiel*, July 6, 1973, announced that the temporary suspension of value added tax on the retail sale of beef (previously 7.5 per cent) operating since January 1, 1973, has been extended from June 30 until September 30, 1973. Copies of the French decree can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING—JUTE FABRICS: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from German importers for import licences for fabric made of jute, tariff numbers BN 5710 21, 31, ex 50. Import licences will be valid for nine months. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

INCREASE OF MINERAL OIL TAX: The Federal German authorities increased the Mineral Oil Tax on July 1, 1973. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Malta

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Malta *Government Gazette* of July 4, 1973, published an Act further to amend the Import Duties Act of 1964. With immediate effect it provides for the following amendments:

a Drawbacks on exports by Maltese manufacturers can now be claimed on the warehousing of the merchandise in a bonded store pending exportation or shipment as stores.

b Under tariff heading 20.07 the following should be added at the end:
Note to (a): Concentrates imported for the *industrial* production of soft drinks.

c Under tariff heading 70.14 the following Note should be added at the end.
(Fittings for fishing lamps as certified by the Director of Agriculture.)
These are imported free from customs duty.

(continued on next page)

His Excellency Ahmad Dahmash, Minister of Information, Yemen Arab Republic, is greeted by Mr. R. W. Cannon, Cable and Wireless executive director. During his short stay in London the Minister inspected BBC studios and technical equipment, had talks with Marconi and lunched with directors of Cable and Wireless, which operates the Yemen Arab Republic's external telecommunications.

MALTA
continued

d Tariff headings 71.13 and 71.14 have been amended to read as follows:

	General per cent	Commonwealth per cent	European Economic Community: From April 1, 1971 per cent	From April 1, 1973 per cent	From April 1, 1975 per cent
Tariff heading 71.13					
Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal, other than goods falling within heading No. 71.12					
(A) Castings, stampings and pressings in the form of blanks to be finished locally into articles of this heading	50	35	42.5	37.5	35
(B) Other	75	60	63.7	60	60
Tariff heading 71.14					
Other articles of precious metal or rolled precious metal:					
(A) Articles for technical or laboratory use in industrial production.	0	0	0	0	0
(B) Other	75	60	63.7	60	60

f Heading 73.10 has been amended so that the importation of bars and rods (including wire rod) of iron or steel, hot rolled, forged, extruded cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made), hollow mining drill steel, is free from customs duty.

g Heading 73.27 has been amended so that the importation of gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric, and similar materials of iron or steel wire may be imported free of duty.

h The note under heading 84.61 has been amended to read:
'Parts for agricultural or fishing use if so certified by the Director of Agriculture and parts for industrial production'.

i The note under heading 84.63 has been amended to read:
'Parts for agricultural or fishing use if so certified by the Director of Agriculture and parts for industrial production'.

The note under heading 84.64 has been amended to read:
'Parts for agricultural or fishing use if so certified by the Director of Agriculture and parts for industrial production.'

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Israel

STANDARDS: The Standards Institution of Israel has issued Standards for the following goods. They will all become effective on August 21, 1973 and from that date compliance with these standards will be compulsory:

I.S. 112	Canned grapefruit segments, in sugar solution, preserved by heat processing
I.S. 210	Steering ball joints. This standard lays down the characteristics of the steel used for the manufacture of steering ball joints as automotive spare parts, as well as the requirements for the finished product
I.S. 218	Flexible hose for hydraulic brakes. This deals with a unit, composed of flexible conduit and end fittings, used to convey brake fluid under pressure to the motor vehicle braking system
I.S. 806	Frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (deep freezing)
I.S. 807	Frozen orange juice concentrate (quick freezing)

The Standards Institution of Israel issues English translations of these standards and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice on the standards are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead Herts (tel. 0442-3111, telex 82424). **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iraq

IMPORT PROGRAMME FOR 1973-74: The Iraq Import Programme, covering the period April 1973 to March 1974, restricts the importation of 212 basic commodities to state-owned foreign trade establishments, which are attached to the State Organisation for Trade. These commodities include basic consumer goods, electrical goods, clothes, luxury goods, agricultural machinery, steel, wood, chemicals, textiles, and foodstuffs. Another notice will be published as soon as additional information is received.

EDB ext. 420/475

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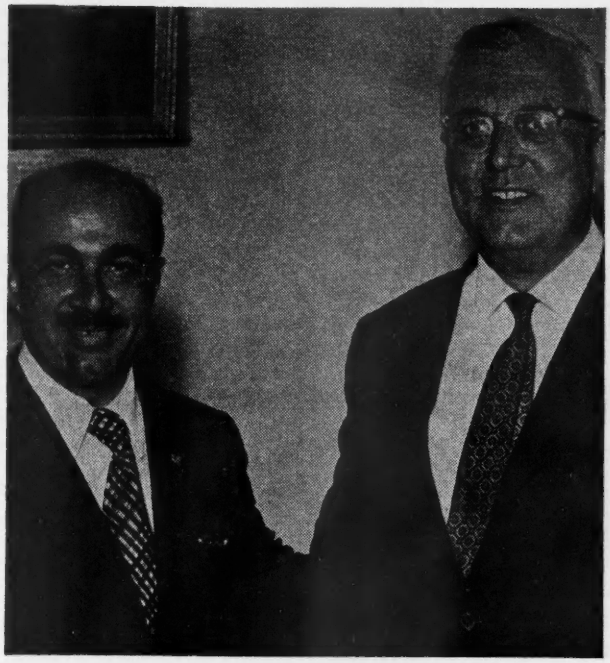

His Excellency Mr. Mansour Rouhani, Iranian Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, with Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, during the Iranian Minister's recent visit to Britain. Satisfaction was expressed by both Ministers with the outcome of the visit to Iran in May by the British agricultural mission led by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade. The Ministers discussed developments arising from the mission's visit and other ways in which the two countries might co-operate in furthering Iran's agricultural development programme.

Iran

IMPORT REGULATIONS—GAS CYLINDERS, CHEMICALS, PAPER: The Iranian Ministry of Economy has announced that, pending further notice, no prior approval of the Ministry is required for import of the following goods:

Various types of liquid gas cylinders, with the gas accepting capacity of more than 15 kg falling under tariff 73.24.

Chemicals (hydrocarbons) under tariff 29.01.B3, except for benzene, toluene and xylene.

Printing and writing paper under tariff 48.01.B.

White kraft paper and paperboard under tariff 48.01.C.

Paper and paperboard under tariff 48.01.E/2.

EDB ext. 420/475

CUSTOMS TARIFF SCHEDULE: With reference to the notice published under this heading on page 547 of *Trade and Industry*, June 21, the Exchange Control Department of the Central Bank of Iran has now issued a further list of exceptions to the payment of the full 100 per cent deposit on the registration of orders for the import of all authorised goods. Copies of this extra list are available.

EDB ext. 420/475

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82

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Kenya

NEW IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: Details of new import and exchange control restrictions with effect from July 2, 1973 have been issued by the Central Bank of Kenya. These cancel previous notices, referred to in *Trade and Industry*, January 20, 1972, pages 131-132. The main restrictions of concern to British exporters are as follows:

GOODS AFFECTED: The goods affected by the new restrictions are grouped into four schedules. The Kenyan SITC numbers and the treatment accorded to the goods in these schedules are as follows:

SCHEDULE I

Import items subject to Specific Import Licensing by the Director of Trade and Supplies for which foreign exchange allocation licences will be granted automatically by the Central Bank of Kenya:

001 4 0 0 031 3 0 0 051 1 0 0 051 2 0 0 051 4 0 0 051 5 0 9 054 2 0 0
054 5 0 1 054 5 0 2 061 1 0 9 061 2 0 0 081 3 0 1 081 3 0 2 081 3 0 3
081 3 0 4 081 3 0 9 081 9 5 0 112 1 1 0 112 1 2 1 112 1 2 2 112 1 2 3
112 1 2 4 112 1 3 1 112 1 3 2 112 2 0 0 112 3 0 0 112 4 0 1 112 4 0 2
112 4 0 3 112 4 0 4 112 4 0 5 112 4 0 6

211 1 0 1 211 1 0 2 211 1 0 3 211 1 0 4 211 2 0 1 211 2 0 2 211 4 0 1
211 4 0 2 211 4 0 3 211 6 0 0 211 7 0 1 211 7 0 2 211 7 0 3 211 9 0 9
275 1 0 0 292 5 0 0 332 1 0 1 332 1 0 2 332 2 0 1 332 2 0 2 332 3 0 1
332 3 0 2 332 4 0 0 332 5 0 2 332 9 6 0 341 1 0 0 411 3 0 0 421 3 0 0

533 3 2 0 541 6 3 0 561 1 0 1 561 1 0 2 561 1 0 3 561 1 0 9 581 9 0 0
599 2 0 3 621 0 4 0 629 1 0 1 629 1 0 4 629 1 0 5 629 1 0 8 629 1 0 9
629 4 0 0 641 1 0 0 641 2 1 0 641 3 0 0 641 5 0 0 641 9 1 0 641 9 2 0
641 9 3 0 641 9 4 0 642 1 2 0 651 2 0 0 651 6 0 0 655 1 0 1 655 5 0 0
655 6 1 4 656 6 1 0 661 2 0 0 663 3 1 9 673 1 0 0 673 2 0 0 674 4 2 1
674 5 1 2 674 5 2 1 674 5 2 2 677 0 0 1 677 0 0 9 691 1 0 9 694 1 0 0
694 2 0 1 694 2 0 9 695 1 0 9 696 0 0 1 697 2 1 2 698 1 2 0 698 9 1 9

712 1 0 0 719 3 2 0 729 2 0 1 729 5 0 0 732 8 9 9 733 1 2 0 812 4 2 2
812 4 2 1 812 4 2 9 812 4 3 0 821 0 3 0 841 1 2 1 863 0 0 0 893 0 0 1
894 4 2 0 895 1 2 0 897 2 0 0 899 2 4 9 891 1 1 0

SCHEDULE II

Import items subject to import licences for which foreign exchange will be provided by the Central Bank of Kenya on a quota basis:

024 0 0 0 048 1 2 0 048 3 0 0 048 4 2 1 048 8 2 0 053 3 0 0 053 5 0 3
055 5 2 1 062 0 0 0 073 0 0 1 073 0 0 2 091 3 1 0 091 4 1 0 091 4 2 1
091 4 2 9 099 0 4 0 099 0 9 1 099 0 9 9 267 0 1 0 276 3 0 1 276 3 0 9
533 3 2 1 541 7 0 0 554 1 0 1 554 2 0 0 554 3 0 1 581 2 0 0 581 3 0 0

633 0 0 0 641 9 5 0 642 2 0 9 642 3 0 0 642 9 2 0 642 9 3 0 642 9 9 0
652 1 0 1 652 2 0 1 652 2 0 2 652 2 0 3 652 2 0 4 652 2 0 5 652 2 0 6
652 2 0 9 653 4 0 0 653 5 0 1 653 5 0 2 653 5 0 3 653 5 0 4 653 5 0 5
653 5 0 9 653 6 0 1 653 6 0 2 653 6 0 3 653 6 0 4 653 6 0 5 653 6 0 9
653 7 0 0 653 8 0 0 654 0 0 9 654 9 0 0 655 4 0 1 656 6 1 0 656 6 2 0
656 6 9 0 657 4 0 0 657 8 0 0 664 8 0 0 665 2 0 0 666 4 0 0 666 5 0 0
667 2 0 0 692 3 0 0 693 2 0 1 693 2 0 9 693 3 1 0 695 1 0 9 695 2 1 0
695 2 3 0 697 2 1 9 698 1 1 0 698 5 0 0 698 8 7 0

715 1 0 0 719 2 1 0 719 2 2 0 719 3 1 0 719 8 0 9 724 2 0 0 729 1 1 1
729 1 2 1 733 1 1 0 831 0 0 2 841 1 1 0 841 1 2 2 841 1 3 1 841 1 3 9
841 1 4 0 841 4 2 0 841 4 3 1 841 4 3 9 841 4 4 1 851 0 1 0 851 0 9 1
851 0 9 2 851 0 9 9 861 2 0 0 893 0 0 1 893 0 0 3 893 0 0 4 893 0 0 9
895 1 1 0 895 2 1 0 895 9 9 0 899 3 2 1 899 3 2 2 899 5 2 0 899 5 3 0

SCHEDULE III

Import items subject to specific import licensing for which foreign exchange will not be provided:

011 3 0 0 011 4 0 0 012 1 0 1 012 1 0 2 012 9 0 1 012 9 0 2 013 4 0 0
013 8 0 1 022 1 0 1 022 1 0 2 022 1 0 9 022 2 3 0 022 2 1 0 022 2 2 0
023 0 0 1 023 0 0 2 042 0 0 0 043 0 0 0 045 9 0 1 045 9 0 9 047 0 0 9
053 5 0 2 053 6 0 0 053 9 0 1 053 9 0 9 054 5 0 9 054 5 0 0 055 1 0 0
055 5 1 0 055 5 2 9 061 1 0 1 062 0 0 0 075 1 0 1 276 9 0 0

533 3 2 0 533 3 2 2 554 3 0 1 554 3 0 2 599 2 0 3 599 5 9 0 629 1 0 2
629 1 0 6 632 7 0 0 632 8 0 0 642 1 1 0 655 6 2 1 656 1 0 1 656 1 0 2
656 1 0 3 656 2 0 0 674 4 1 1 674 4 1 2 674 5 1 1 691 1 0 1 691 2 0 0
694 1 0 0 694 2 0 2 695 1 0 1 695 1 0 2 695 2 3 0 697 2 3 0 698 1 2 0
697 2 1 1 698 8 5 1 698 9 1 1 712 9 0 0 719 6 3 0 733 3 2 0 821 0 1 0
821 0 9 0 861 9 3 0 893 0 0 0 893 0 0 2 893 0 0 9 894 2 4 2 895 9 9 0
897 1 0 0 899 2 5 0 899 2 4 1 899 2 4 2 899 2 4 9 899 5 9 0 991 1 6 0

SCHEDULE IV

Items not subject to Specific Import Licences for which foreign exchange will be allocated by the Central Bank of Kenya on a quota basis:

723 1 0 0 Passenger motor cars (other than buses or special vehicles), whether or not assembled

In some cases not all the items included in each SITC coding group above are in fact affected. Exporters are advised to contact Export Data Branch to confirm the position for any commodities in which they are interested and for details about procedure for payment for imports. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Nigeria

PROMOTION OF NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES: A notice published in *Trade and Industry*, March 16, 1972 (page 467) gave details of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1972—Decree No. 4. Decree No. 28 published in the *Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette*, July 5, 1973 amends Decree No. 4 as follows:

(a) in section 5 (3))b) thereof the words 'within such period not being earlier than 4 months' are hereby repealed;

(b) in section 6 (1) thereof for the words 'be members of the public service of the Federation' there shall be substituted the words 'be designated as such by an order published in the *Federal Gazette* by the Commissioner from among members of the public services of the Federation and of the States, and when so designated the inspectors shall, as respects any exercise of the functions conferred upon them by virtue of this Decree, be responsible to the Board and no other person or authority';

(c) for section 9 thereof there shall be substituted the following new section:

'9 The Commissioner may, notwithstanding section 5 (3) and (4) above upon an application made to him in that behalf at any time before the appointed day and with the approval of the Federal Executive Council, by an order published in the *Federal Gazette*, exempt any enterprise from all or any of the foregoing provisions of this Decree and may, with such approval, impose in relation to any exemption such conditions as he may think fit.';

(d) in section 11 thereof:

(i) in subsection (1) the words 'be sentenced' are hereby repealed; and

(ii) in subsection (2) for the words 'be sentenced' there shall be substituted the words 'be liable'.

CRE ext. 3064/3338

Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde Islands

TARIFF AMENDMENTS—COTTON SEED AND PHARMACEUTICALS: Decree Law 303/73 published amendments to the import tariffs for Angola, Mozambique and the Cape Verde Islands.

The following note is to be added to the import tariff for Mozambique under BN heading 12.01.01:

> Cotton seed when intended solely for sowing, may be imported duty free if approved by the Cotton Institute of Mozambique.

Duties on medicaments falling under BN headings 30.03.02 for Angola and headings 30.03.02 and 30.03.04 for the Cape Verde Islands have been reduced to 5 per cent.

Pharmaceutical products under Chapter 30 of the Brussels Nomenclature imported into Angola, Mozambique and the Cape Verde Islands are exempt from paying the general customs charges.

The special charge of 1 per cent levied on pharmaceutical specialities in Angola and the Cape Verde Islands has now been abolished. **EDB ext. 460/461**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List 597, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 20, 1973, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Moulded tyre tread material and

Road springs.

Miss Fidelia Mensah, believed to be Ghana's first lady plumber, pictured at work with the latest Wolf rotary hammer drill. After training at the Ghana Opportunities Industrialisation Centre, Miss Mensah has joined Accra's Public Works Department.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, May 18, 1973:

R. 806: The duty on certain leather and imitation patent leather is amended (BN 41.02 and 41.08). **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

The following changes were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, June 29, 1973:

R.1106: Specific provision is made for locks with raised lock plates (including keys and hasps therefore), of a kind commonly used on briefcases, travel goods and the like, and the duty is increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent (83.01).

R.1107: Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent, is made for dredgers of all kinds (89.03). **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

THE EXPORT TRADE

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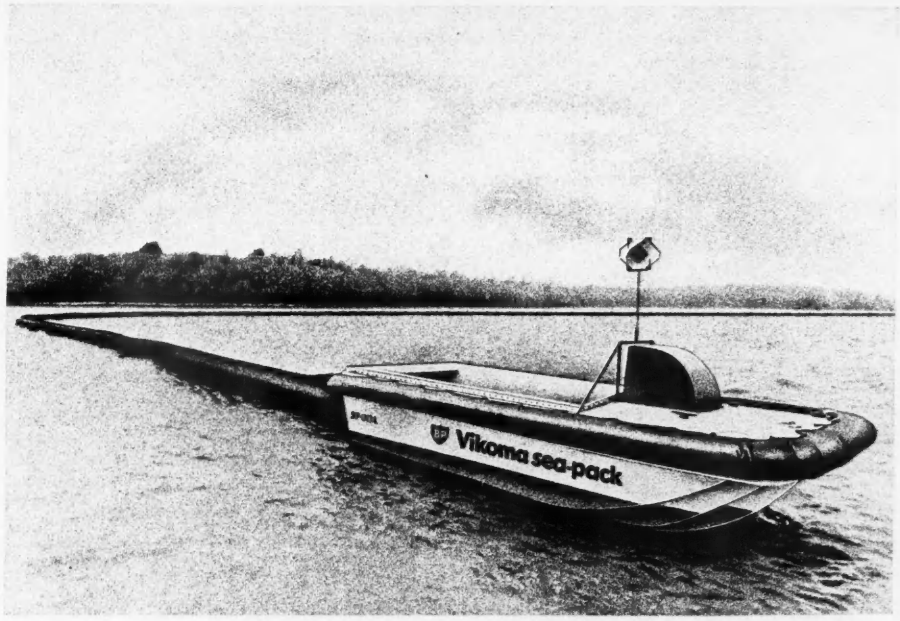

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the United Kingdom. Apart from the *Pacific Glory*, which released about 6,000 tons of oil in October 1970, and several smaller incidents in the winter of 1970 and spring of 1971, there have been no subsequent alerts of any great magnitude involving the release of oil from shipping casualties.

Since the *Torrey Canyon* incident the size of modern tankers has increased at a rapid rate so that the concept of a 1 million tons gross tanker is not beyond the design and constructional abilities of the world's shipyards. However, the number of deep-sea ports capable of receiving such tankers is limited and their draught might be such as to ensure that they would not, for instance, be able to navigate the English Channel. Larger tankers mean fewer tankers and hence less chances of collision. The IMCO recommendations as to tank size limitation, improved navigation, etc., will go a long way towards reducing the risk. Yet, despite the multi-tank configuration of modern tankers, which reduces the chances of all tanks being ruptured simultaneously, the possibility has to be faced that, if an accident occurred, there could be a large release of oil which would have to be tackled. The lack of recent major casualties is not accepted as a cause for relaxation and the adequacy of the UK organisation for dealing with spills is being tested through a series of exercises designed to deal with a simulated casualty involving a tanker in distress. It was tested in real conditions last month when it successfully dealt with the *Conoco Britannia* incident in the Humber. Developments in the North Sea oilfield will mean that the measures and equipment needed to deal with a blow out at an oil well or a fractured pipeline must be kept under constant review. Despite all the precautions taken it would be unrealistic to assume that there would be no future accident involving a major spillage of oil and every effort is made to improve our preparedness and to develop improved methods of dealing with emergencies.

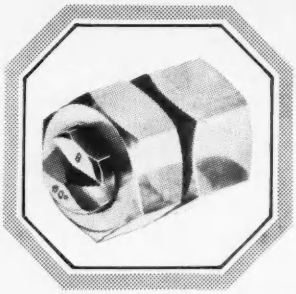
The diagrams and tables used in this booklet have been used with the permission of the British Petroleum Co. Ltd., who also supplied some of the photographs. Other photographs were provided by the Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd. Acknowledgment is made, and appreciation expressed, of this assistance.

This publication has been prepared by the Marine Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Published as a supplement to the July 26, 1973, issue of *Trade and Industry.*

Further copies available from: Department of Trade and Industry, Marine Division, Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP (tel: 01-405 6911).

NOZZLE for Oil Pollution Control at Sea



Type FCS 0608.0/90°
(FUM 38/90)
Q = 12.8GPM at 60 psi

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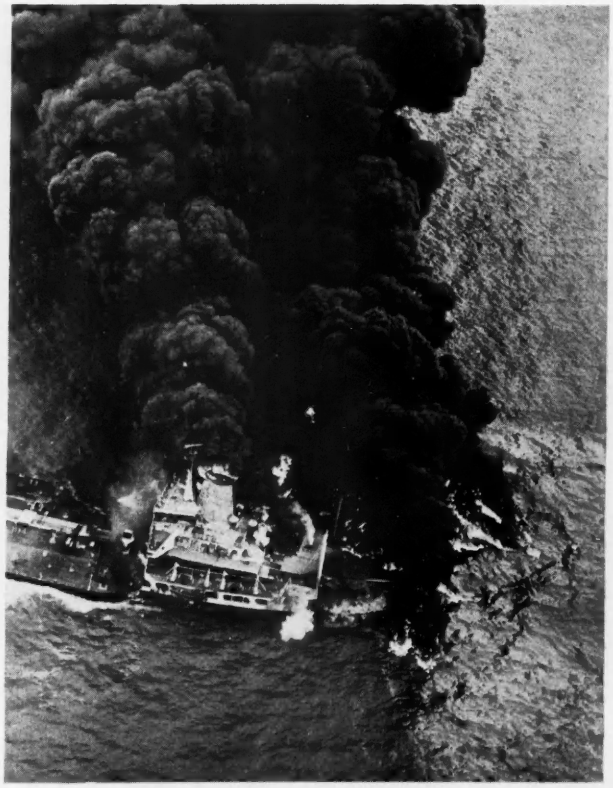
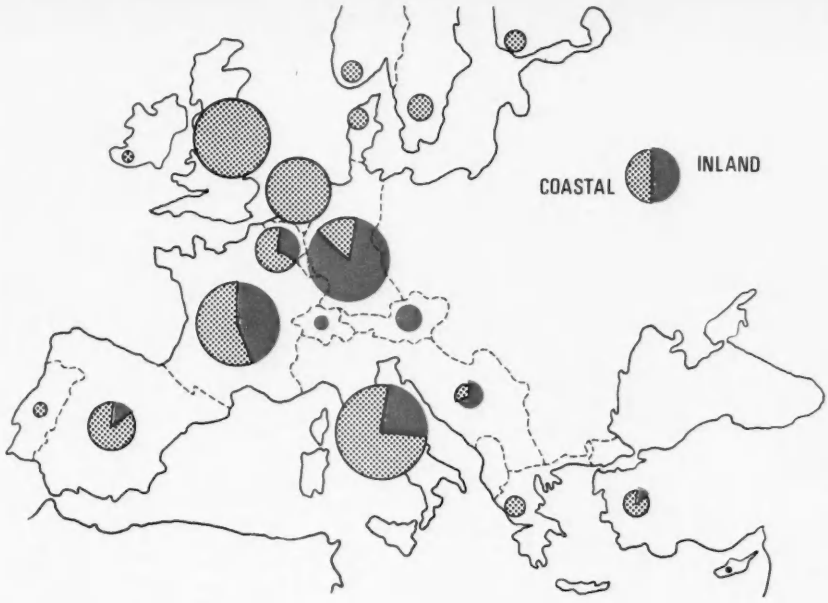
An aerial view of the burning stern of the 42,777-tons Liberian tanker Pacific Glory *at noon on October 24, 1970, after the ship had been in collision the previous day with the* Allegro. *About 6,000 tons of oil was released from the* Pacific Glory, *some of which can be seen in this picture escaping from the stern. It is the endeavour to reduce to the minimum the possibilities of such incidents in the future, and to ensure that if and when such accidents occur pollution is prevented or contained and dealt with as speedily and as efficiently as possible. This publication explains what is being done internationally and in the United Kingdom towards achieving this end.*

Photo: 'The News', Portsmouth



REFINERY CAPACITIES IN WESTERN EUROPE



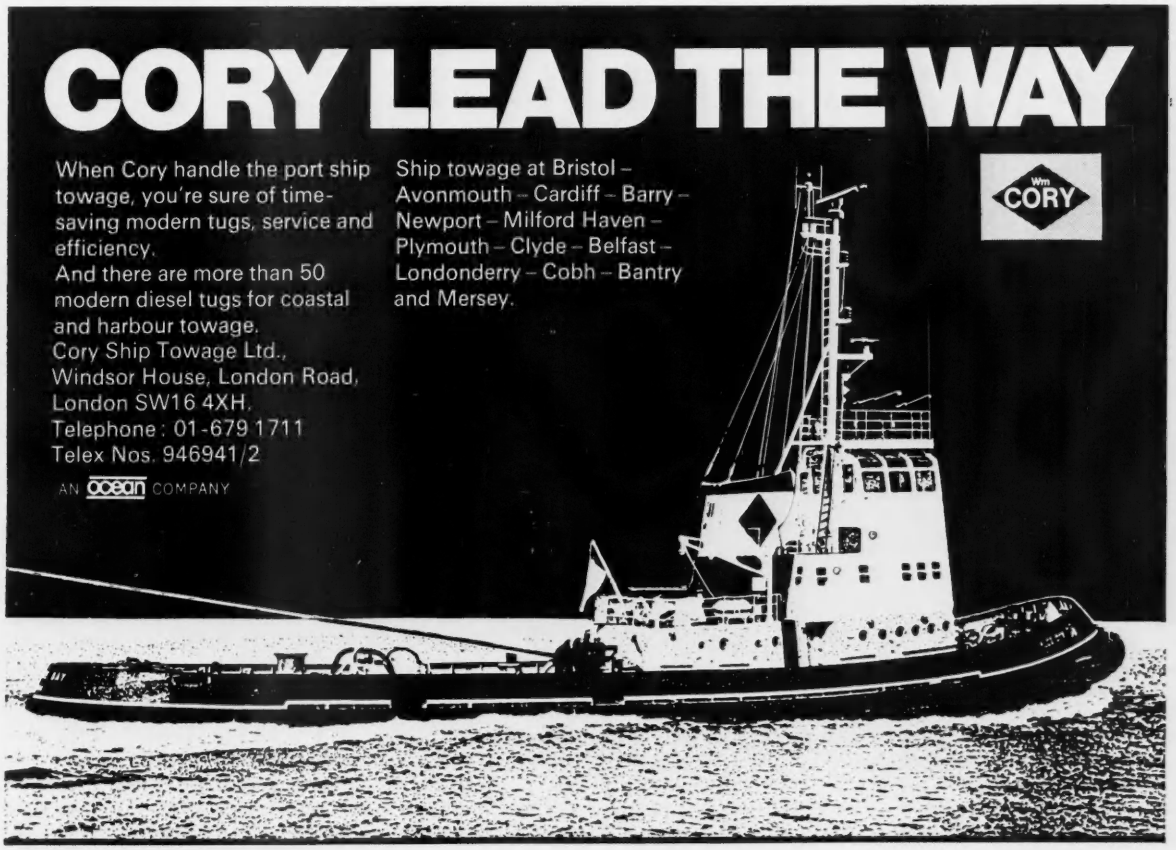
This map of Europe helps to show the concentration of coastal refineries in the UK and the areas adjoining the North Sea.

include contingency planning to meet oil pollution emanating from off-shore drilling installations and pipelines. Licences to operate the installations are granted only when severe precautionary measures controlled by DTI are complied with. The North Sea Operators Emergency Action Group, which consists largely of oil companies, has its own contingency plans and equipment to deal with an emergency of limited size and would be expected to take the initial steps to deal with it. Should a spill occur beyond the resources of the oil companies, then the national organisation would be brought into operation. There is close liaison between the DTI and the operators at national and local level.

Salvage experts

The DTI has created a panel of salvage experts to advise the Secretary of State on the possible need to exercise powers under the Prevention of Oil Pollution Act 1971 to deal with a casualty to a ship which threatens pollution to the UK coast. In an emergency the panel would establish itself as close as possible to the scene of the incident. If at all possible an MOD salvage officer would be put aboard the vessel and he would give advice to the panel. There would be close collaboration with the master and/or owners of the vessel in an attempt to reduce the threat of pollution at its source: only in extreme circumstances, when all reasonable attempts to save the ship and her cargo had failed, is it likely that these special powers would be invoked.

The *Torrey Canyon*, a tanker of 118,285 tons deadweight which grounded on the Seven Stones Reef between the Isles of Scilly and Lands End on March 18, 1967, was at the time carrying 117,000 tons of crude oil, practically all of which eventually found its way into the sea. This was by far the most serious tanker casualty around the coasts of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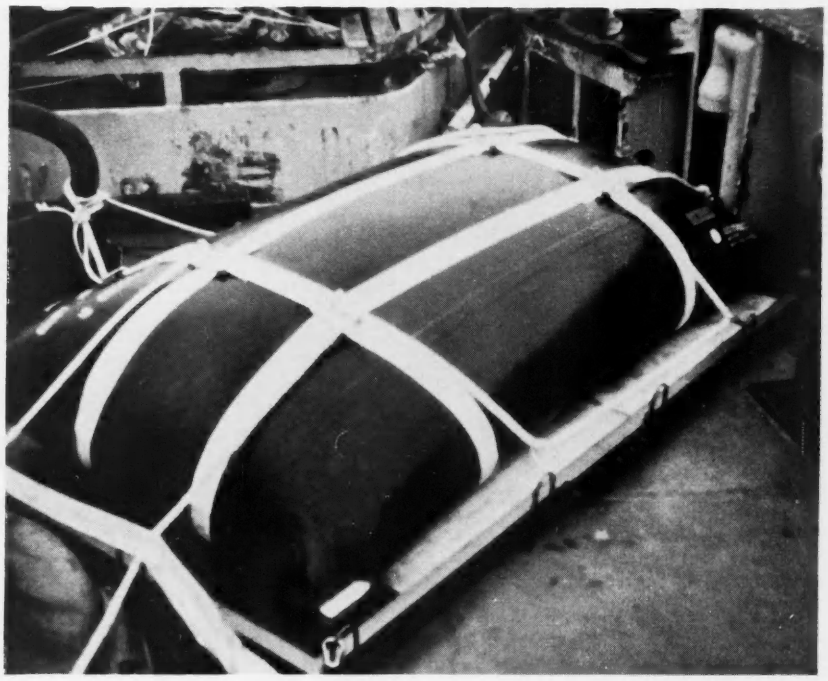
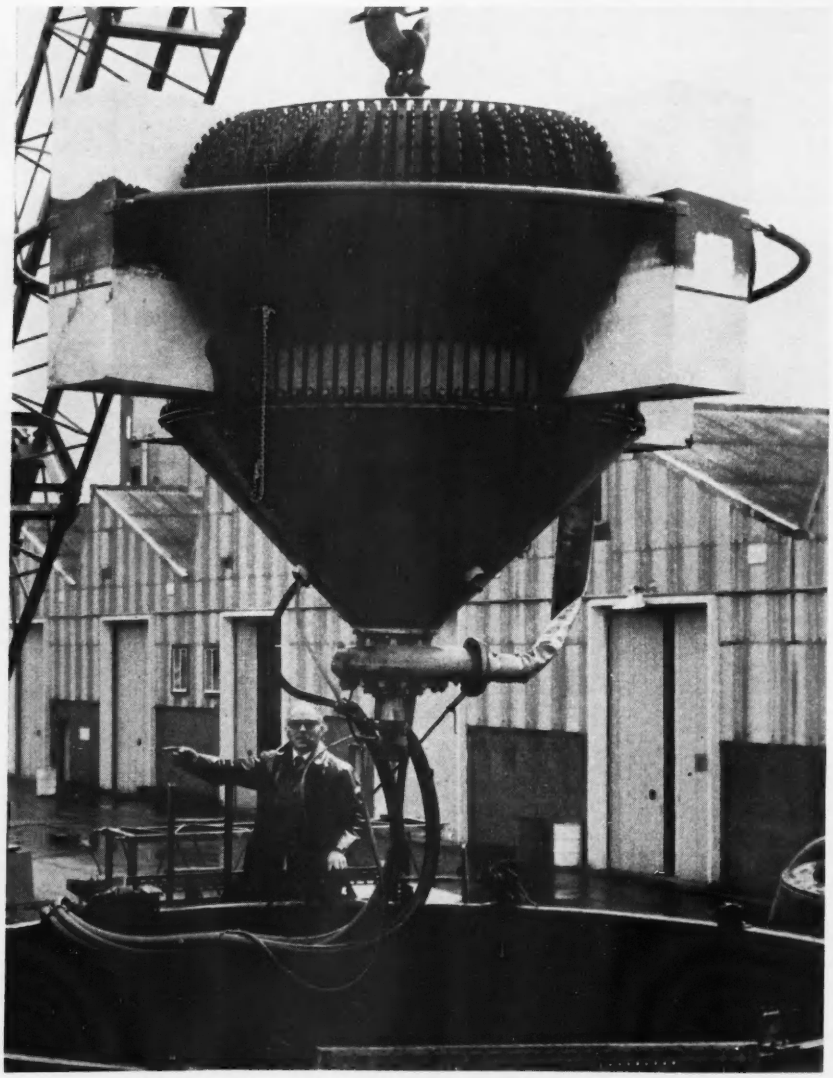
tainment/recovery system which might, if the experiments prove successful, have the effect of dealing with much larger spillages of oil without the adverse effects already mentioned.

Dispersants

The most effective method currently available of dealing with oil pollution in the turbulent sea conditions surrounding the coasts of the United Kingdom is to spray it with an approved dispersant of low toxicity. Dispersants so far approved consist of a hydro-carbon or other solvent and a surface active material, together known as a dispersant, which is applied to the oil on the sea surface. The resulting mixture is then thoroughly agitated using specially designed surface breakers. The effect of the dispersant is to permit the oil to be broken down into very small droplets. These droplets, if mixed with a sufficient volume of water, are unlikely to return to the surface. At the same time the very great increase of the surface area of the oil exposed to organisms in the sea speeds up the process of microbiological degradation.



Below: An experimental, hydraulically-powered disc skimming unit—the Seaskimmer—has been developed by BP for use in conjunction with the company's Vikoma boom system for clearing oil spills. Stated to be capable of extracting oil from the sea at up to 100 tons an hour, the Seaskimmer is expected to be commercially available by the end of this year. A unit is shown here at DTI's Warren Spring Laboratory being lowered into a tank for testing.



Above: A pillow tank of dispersant installed on board a tug based at Milford Haven.

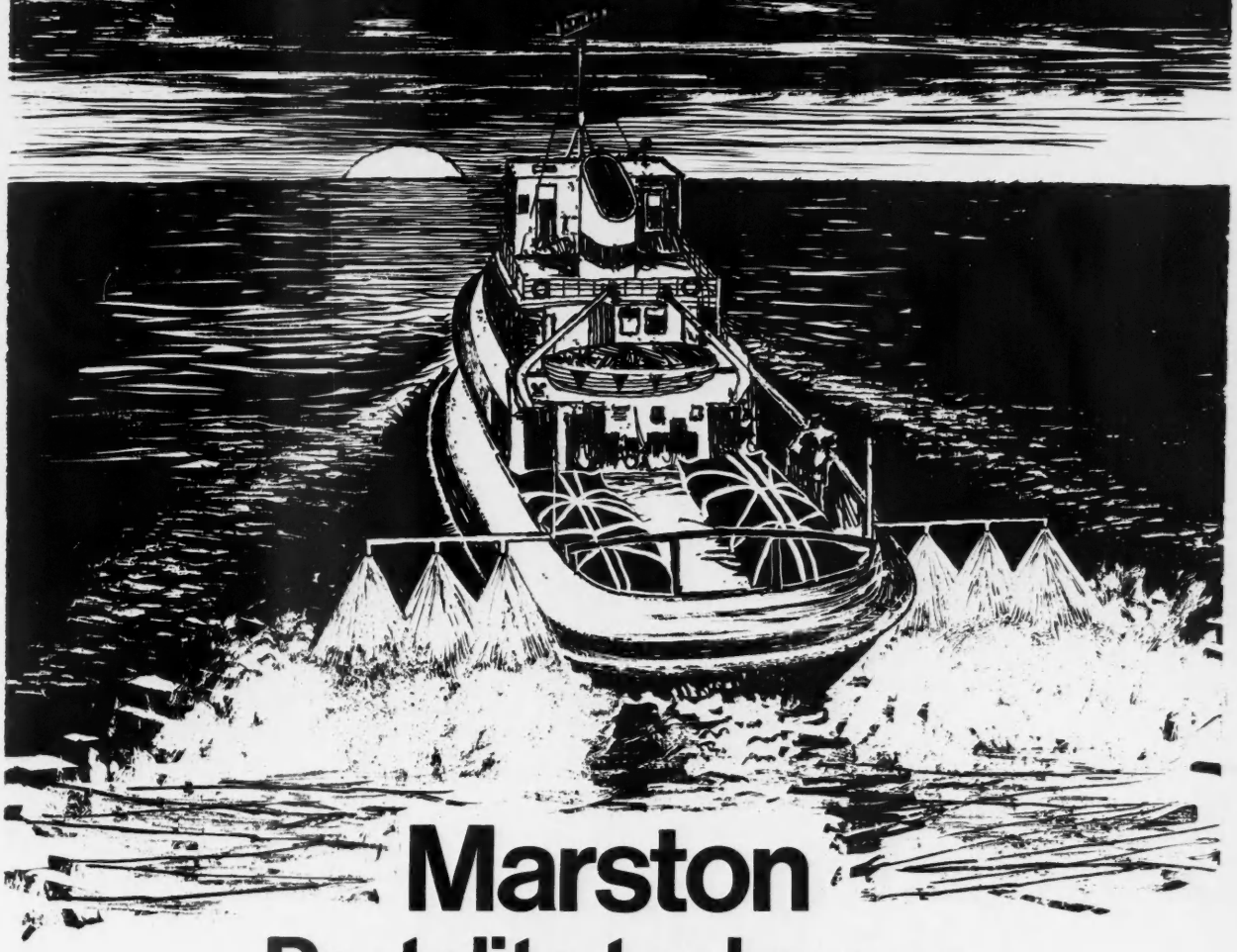
At the earlier incidents, including those of the *Torrey Canyon* and *Pacific Glory*, dispersant was carried and supplied on the decks of vessels in 40/50-gallon drums. This created considerable problems in the handling of the large numbers of drums involved, particularly in smaller ports where cranes were not readily available. The use of drums has now been replaced in many ports by the bulk storage of dispersant in tugs likely to be used in the event of an incident, or by the use of pillow tanks carried on tug decks. Over 100 pillow tanks are now available to the Principal Officers. These are easily installed, can be filled rapidly from a bulk store ashore and can be quickly dismantled and stored for future use once the incident is over.

By arrangement with their owners, seagoing tugs, many of them with their tanks converted for dispersant, can put to sea at very short notice. Bulk stocks of dispersants, spraying equipment and protective clothing are held at sites strategically located along the coast to put aboard these tugs as required.

Counter-action

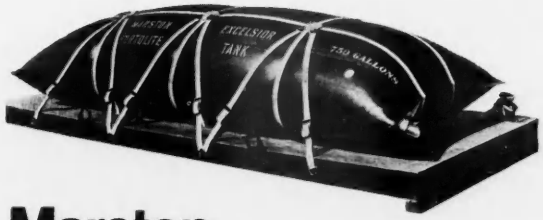
The Principal Officers, the MOD Maritime Headquarters and the local authorities have all prepared district contingency plans for putting into operation whenever a shipping casualty occurs. Recent drilling operations in the North Sea have called for the need to broaden the precautionary measures to

when it comes to finding new horizons..



Marston

Portolite tanks can clear the way



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Capacities range from 500 gallons to 30,000 gallons: so ask Marston to help you in finding the solution to your transport or storage problem.

The most effective method so far adopted in the UK for dealing with oil pollution on the sea is to spray it with a low toxicity dispersant. This photograph of spraying being undertaken by the Red Funnel tender Calshot *was taken during a demonstration of anti-pollution measures held off the Isle of Wight in June of this year.*

Dealing with pollution

Dealing with oil pollution is not one problem but many. The variations are almost endless: amount, location, type of oil, length of time since it was discharged, tide, current, wind and temperature—all these affect the behaviour of the oil in the sea and must be taken into account in deciding what action is best.

Much research has been done and many methods of dealing with oil at sea, in harbours and on beaches, have been devised. These measures include booms to contain spills, burning or sinking the oil, skimming devices, absorbents, and dispersants. On the open sea, however, up to the present time, the choice almost invariably has been between leaving the oil to disperse naturally and treating it with a substance which will disperse or sink it. Frequently the first course is to be preferred if the oil presents no immediate threat to coastal amenities since oil floating on the surface of the sea does little harm, except to sea birds, whereas most of the available methods of treating it carry at least a risk of doing more serious damage to wild life or fisheries. Experiments are currently being undertaken by the Warren Spring Laboratory involving a con-

Marine Survey Offices by providing helicopters and other aircraft for surveillance and when possible sea-going tugs for dispersal operations. In a major emergency the MOD would also be prepared to provide communications and operations base facilities. It is also prepared to supply men—subject to their being available—to assist local authorities with beach-cleaning operations, and to help man DTI spraying vessels. The MOD (Navy) would also, if the circumstances warranted it, be prepared to provide fire-fighting and salvage services and to put a salvage officer aboard a stricken vessel to advise on the prospects of salvage.

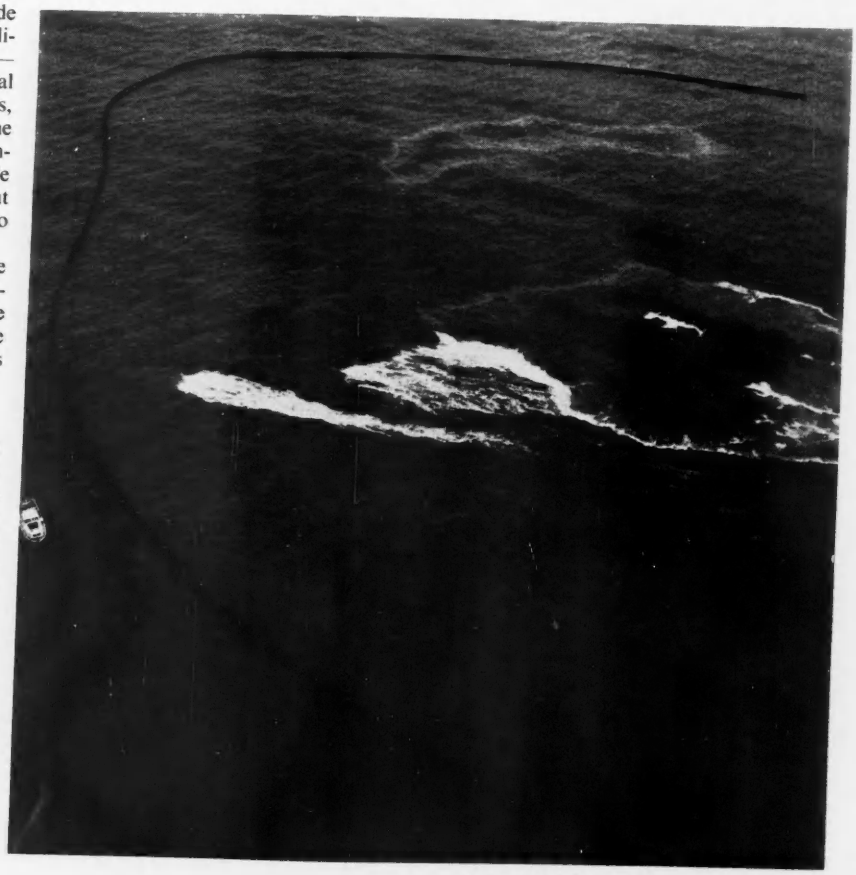
The Home Office is responsible for the fire services. While there is no legal obligation for the coastal fire services to participate in fighting a fire at sea, most coastal fire authorities have plans for fighting such fires and are well equipped to do so.

Protecting wild life and fisheries

The Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland are consulted about the biological effect of oil on the marine environment, particularly on fisheries, shellfish beds, etc., and advise those responsible for dealing with oil pollution on how to avoid adverse effects on fisheries. The Sea Fisheries Laboratory of the Ministry is responsible for advising on the toxicity of dispersants used in oil pollution work.

There is close collaboration between DTI and the Nature Conservancy on measures to prevent oil pollution damage to sea birds. Local officers of the Conservancy are consulted during action to deal with a spillage to ensure that any harm to wild life is minimised.

Another method of dealing with escaping oil at sea at present being tested is the BP Vikoma system in which a specially designed inflated boom is used to trap and contain the oil, which can then be dispersed or extracted. It is claimed that a 1,600-ft boom can enclose in a U-shape about 1,000 tons of oil.



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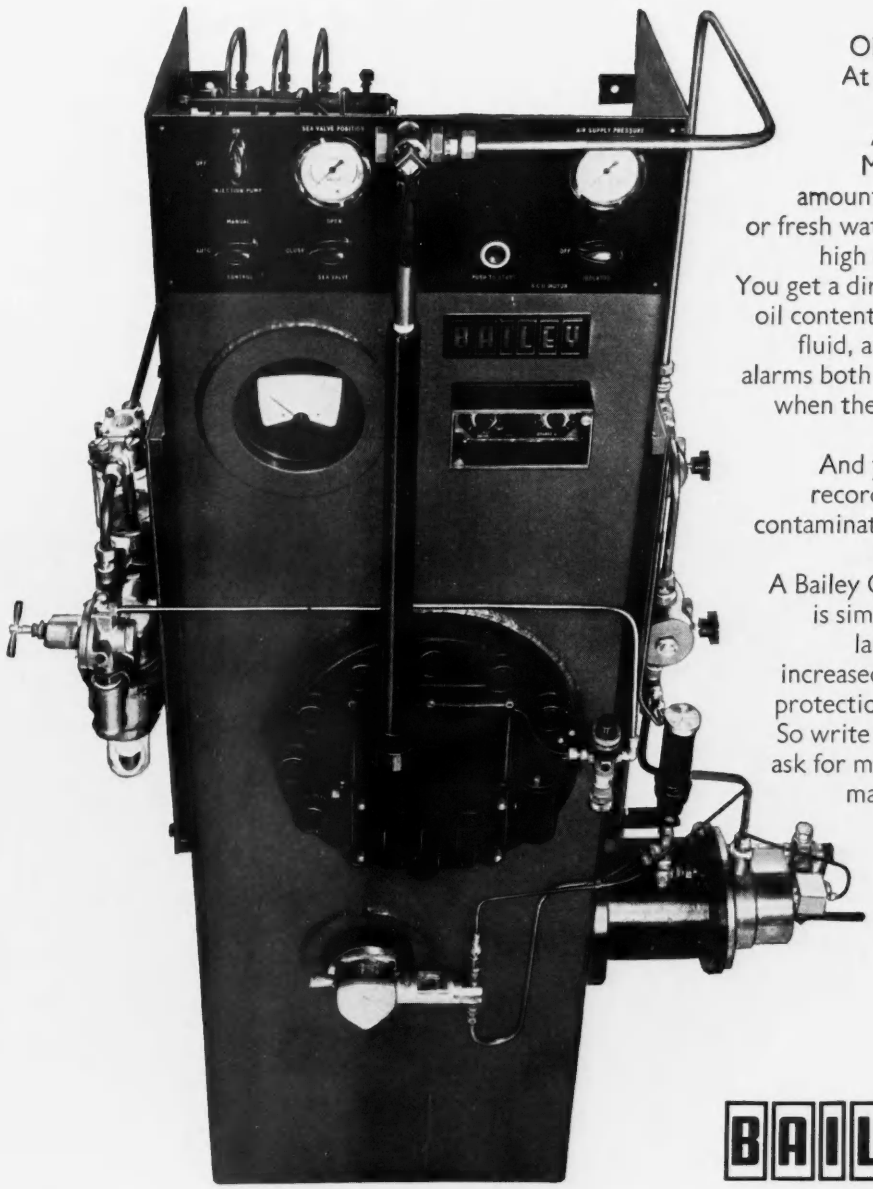

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UK GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANISATION FOR DEALING WITH OIL AT SEA

Ports from which dispersal operations can be mounted are named in red.

his liability if he is not at fault to the limits provided in the Convention and will require all ships carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil in bulk as cargo to and from ports to carry evidence in the form of a certificate that they are adequately insured to meet their liabilities under this Act.

The organisation

Administrative arrangements are now in force in the United Kingdom to deal with spillages of oil—resulting from accidents to tankers or other ships or from offshore oil exploration—which threaten serious coastal pollution or harm to important concentrations of seabirds.

In the United Kingdom the primary responsibility for combating serious accidental pollution by oil on the sea rests with the Department of Trade and Industry. Local authorities are responsible for dealing with oil on the beaches and in inshore waters. Their plans and operations are co-ordinated by the Department of the Environment, the Scottish Development Department and the Welsh Office. Other government departments are also involved, as shown below.

The Department of Trade and Industry is responsible for the practical measures adopted for dealing with oil at sea beyond about one mile from the shore and the drawing up of national and district contingency plans. The DTI organisations primarily involved are the Marine Survey Service and HM Coastguard.

For practical purposes the UK coastline is divided into nine Marine Survey districts each with its own Marine Survey Office under the control of a Principal Officer. They are located at Leith, Newcastle, Hull, London, Southampton, Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast. The Marine Survey Offices, which are staffed with master mariners, marine engineers and naval architects, are primarily responsible for the seaworthiness, safe operation and the manning of ships visiting our ports. To this responsibility has been added involvement in any sea-mounted operation to deal with oil pollution. Advance bases have been established to which MSO staff are moved in an emergency to bring them as close as possible to the scene of an incident.

Two control centres

Recently two anti-pollution control centres have been opened—one at St. Ann's Coastguard Station, Pembrokeshire, and the other at Immingham on the Humber Estuary. The St. Ann's Head Station is designed as a communications centre during a major emergency, and will be in direct communication with all local services, aircraft and ships. The office is equipped with telephones on a PBX system, while the Coastguard Station above the office is fitted with modern electronic communications equipment—VHF radio, Bantam radios, telex and an additional private telephone exchange.

The Humber control centre has all the equipment necessary to deal with an oil pollution emergency, and is close to deep-water berths which allow anti-pollution tugs to operate from the centre at all times.

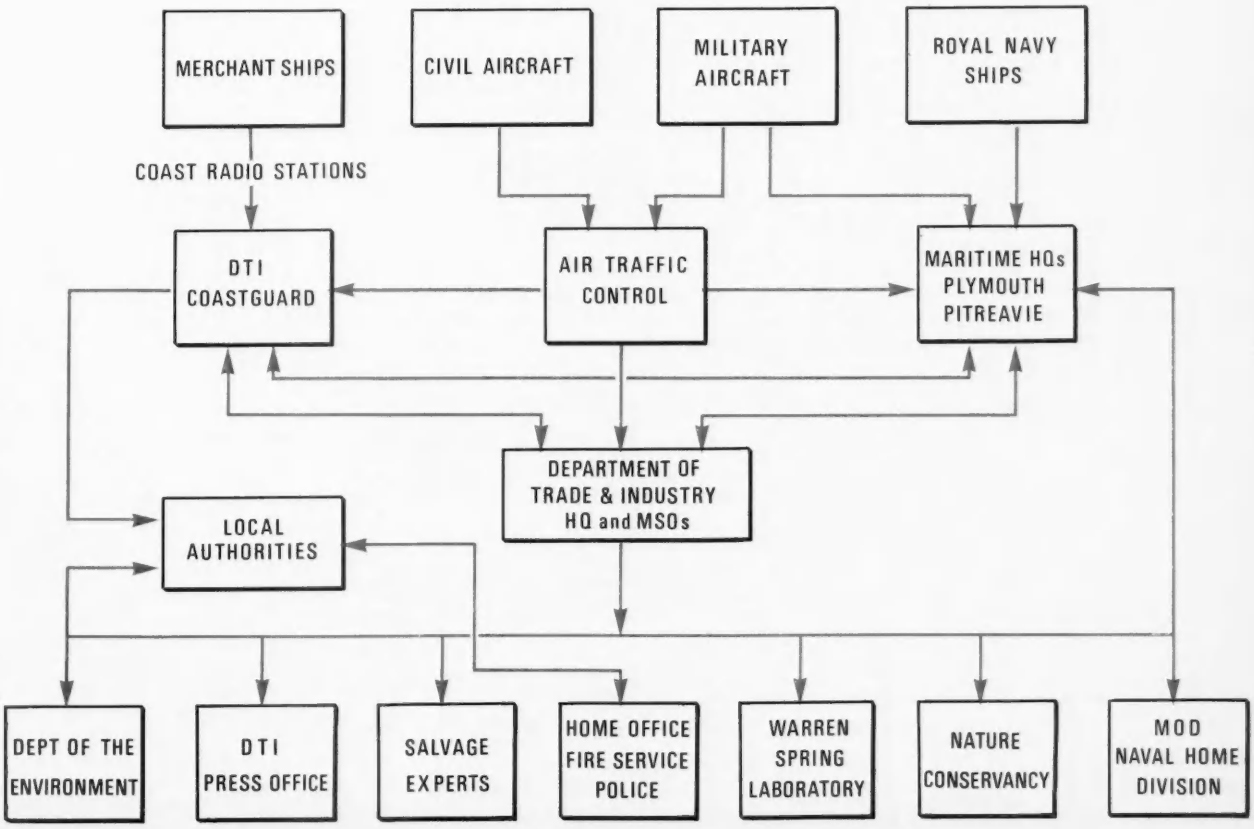
Communications network

With stations situated at strategic points around the coast, HM Coastguard provides the primary communications network. In conjunction with the Ministry of Defence Maritime Headquarters at Plymouth and Pitreavie and the Civil Aviation Air Traffic Control Centres, the Coastguard organisation receives and disseminates reports of oil pollution incidents. It also assists the Principal Officers with communications facilities in emergencies.

The DTI has two laboratories which render valuable assistance in oil pollution work. They are the Warren Spring Laboratory, which provides technical and scientific advice and develops and approves equipment and materials for use at sea and on the beaches, and the Laboratory of the Government Chemist, which is responsible for analysing samples of oil collected from the sea and from ships to assist in establishing the origin of spilt oil.

The Ministry of Defence, through its Maritime HQs, supports the activities of the

ORGANISATION FOR REPORTING OF OIL POLLUTION



MAIN OIL MOVEMENTS BY SEA 1972

cost of transport and hence the price of oil and its products to the consumer. It is also arguable that the increase in the number of tankers which would result from reducing the carrying capacity of individual ships could lead to a greater number of potential casualties and thus increase, rather than reduce, the overall hazard. As with any international agreement all views had to be taken into account, but the view held in the UK is that the level of hypothetical outflow eventually accepted, and the formula devised to relate it to the size of individual tanks, represent a reasonable approach to the problem having regard to all the factors involved.

The Assembly of IMCO recommended that governments should apply the tank size limitations to their own ships without waiting for the relevant amendments to the 1954 Oil Pollution Convention to come into force internationally and an opportunity will be sought to legislate for their application to UK registered ships. Serious thought is also being given to another part of the Assembly recommendation which spoke of banning from a country's ports ships of any flag which by the terms of the amendment ought to comply with the tank size limitations but do not do so.

An International Conference on Marine Pollution is being held in London in October which has as its primary objective the complete elimination—by 1975 if possible, but by the end of the decade at the latest—of wilful and intentional pollution of the sea by oil and other noxious substances discharged from ships and the minimisation of accidental discharges. It is intended to publish a full report of this conference as a further supplement.

UK legislation

The Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1971, introduced primarily to enable the UK to accept the 1969 Amendments to the 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, received the Royal Assent on April 8, 1971. Under the Act the maximum fine on summary conviction for illegal discharges of oil and related offences was raised from £1,000 to £50,000; and powers were provided for the Secretary of State to take action against a damaged ship, comparable to those provided by the 1969 International Convention on Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties. The Oil in Navigable Waters (Shipping Casualties) Order 1971 extended these powers to foreign ships outside UK territorial waters so as to remove any doubts about our right under UK domestic law to take on the high seas the action which we are empowered to take by the Convention. Under regulations made under the Act which came into force on January 5, 1973, UK ships, both tankers and non-tankers, are required to observe the new operational rules laid down in the 1969 Amendments to the Convention on the discharge of oil and mixtures containing oil anywhere at sea (outside UK territorial waters, in which it is an offence for any ship to discharge oil) and to keep records, more detailed than hitherto, of any transfers of oil within the ship or loading or unloading of oil and of any discharges of oil from a ship whether intentional or accidental.

Consolidating Act

All the provisions of the Oil in Navigable Waters Acts 1955, 1963 and 1971 have been incorporated in one consolidating Act, the Prevention of Oil Pollution Act 1971, which came into force on March 1, 1973. The Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution) Act 1971, which is not yet completely in force, provides for the implementation of the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage. It imposes on laden tankers the strict liability imposed by the Convention for oil pollution damage. The sections which are not yet in force will raise the sum to which the ship owner may limit

EMPLOYMENT OF TANKERS 1972

ESTIMATED PROPORTIONS OF WORLD'S ACTIVE OCEAN-GOING FLEET ON MAIN VOYAGES

Voyages to	VOYAGES FROM USA	Caribbean	Middle East	N Africa	Others	Total
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
USA	4.0	3.0	2.5	0.5	1.5	11.5
Canada	—	1.0	1.0	—	0.5	2.5
Other Western Hemisphere	—	—	5.5	0.5	1.5	7.5
Western Europe, N & W Africa	—	1.5	44.5	4.0	4.5	54.5
E & S Africa, S Asia	—	—	2.0	—	—	2.0
Japan	—	—	14.0	—	2.5	16.5
Other Eastern Hemisphere	—	—	4.5	—	—	4.5
USSR, E Europe & China	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.0
Total	4.0	5.5	75.0	5.0	10.5	100.0

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However strict the enforcement and however high the penalties, oil spillage at sea still occurs, accidents to tankers do happen.

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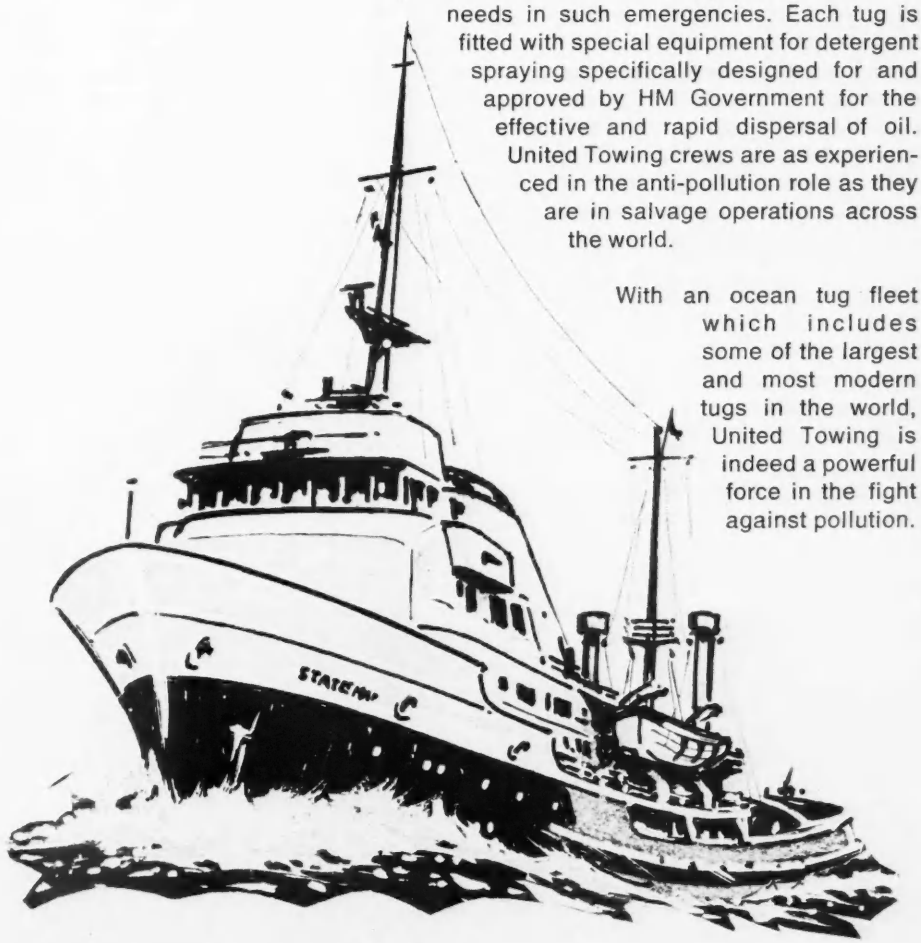
With an ocean tug fleet which includes some of the largest and most modern tugs in the world, United Towing is indeed a powerful force in the fight against pollution.



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laying down standards of training and giving operational guidance to officers of the watch. While we are still some way away from our final goal there is already a large measure of agreement on what actions can and should be taken to improve safety at sea.

An International Legal Conference in 1969 concluded International Conventions on Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties and on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage. The latter has been supplemented by a further Convention, concluded in 1971, establishing an International Compensation Fund which will provide compensation for oil pollution damage which exceeds the limits of liability laid down in the 1969 Convention on Civil Liability (about £60 per ton of the ship's tonnage with an upper limit of about £6·3 million). None of these conventions has yet come into force.

In the practical sphere, the first essential is to do everything possible to avoid the collisions and strandings, which are the principal cause of accidental oil pollution. Even before the *Torrey Canyon* incident IMCO had been working on traffic separation schemes, in which ships travelling in a particular direction were recommended to follow routes which kept them clear of traffic going in the opposite direction. In 1968, the organisation supplemented the scheme which already existed in the Dover Strait approaches by adopting new schemes off the Lizard, off Land's End and to the south and west of the Isles of Scilly. Since that time the Dover Strait scheme has been improved and extended and further schemes have been introduced at other places around our coast where traffic densities have warranted them.

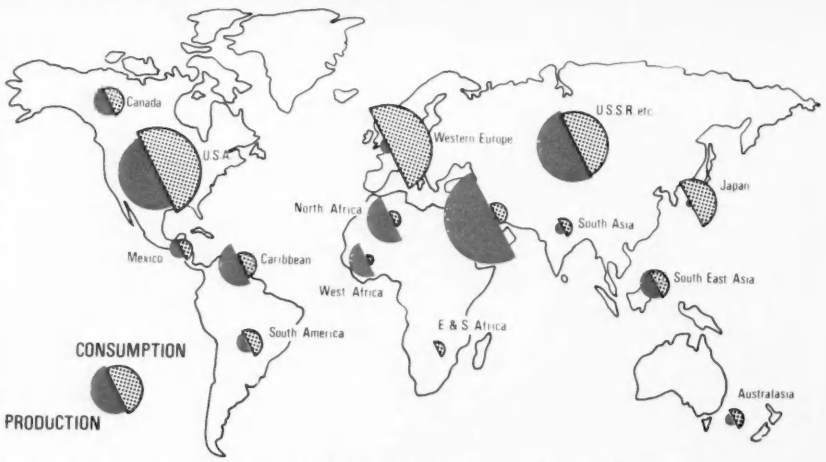
Later in 1968 IMCO also adopted recommendations calling for the compulsory carriage of radar on ships of 1,600 gross tons and above and of echo sounders on new ships of 500 gross tons and above when engaged on international voyages. In 1971, on UK initiative and with the unfortunate series of accidents in the English Channel in 1970/71 particularly in mind, the organisation agreed that it should be made mandatory for vessels using the one-way lanes of traffic separation schemes to proceed in the prescribed direction and that pending ratification of the necessary convention amendments, governments should make it an offence for their ships to go in the wrong direction. This action was taken in respect of UK ships on September 1, 1972. Close collaboration has been maintained with France, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany on the safety of navigation in the Channel and the southern North Sea. Towards the end of last year an international conference called by IMCO prepared revised collision regulations drawing, among other things, on the lessons learned from some recent oil pollution casualties. When these come into force they should help to reduce the risk of accidents which might give rise to pollution.

In November 1968 the assembly of IMCO adopted a recommendation that governments should require masters of their ships to report immediately, and speedily, all accidents involving oil pollution and that governments also make appropriate arrangements for the receipt of reports and their dissemination to those most likely to be affected. A somewhat similar requirement is incorporated in the Agreement for Co-operation in dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil 1969 (known as the Hamburg Agreement) in which the North Sea states undertake to keep each other informed about major oil pollution incidents. For the UK both these requirements are implemented by an arrangement under which ships and aircraft, both civil and military and including the fishing fleet and private boat owners, undertake voluntarily to report the required information, including cases of ships seen discharging oil at sea, to HM Coastguard, either direct or through their controlling authority.

Unfortunately accidents to ships cannot be completely eliminated and thought had therefore to be given to ways of limiting their consequences. One way of doing this is to restrict the maximum size of tanks in oil tankers so as to reduce the amount of oil likely to escape in the event of an accident. In 1971 IMCO adopted, on the initiative of the UK, proposals for limiting the size of the cargo tanks in oil tankers. The formula, based on hypothetical oil outflow in a given situation, by which the limits are calculated, is highly complicated, but in broad terms it amounts to a maximum of 30,000 cubic metres for the wing (or side) tanks of a tanker and 50,000 cu. m. for the centre tanks. These may seem to be high limits, but, like all internationally agreed limits, they are the result of a compromise.

In deciding at what level the limits should be set IMCO had to choose between compartmentation taken to the extreme to eliminate virtually any spillage at all and the degree of compartmentation which might be acceptable on economic and practical grounds. In essence greater compartmentation means use of more steel and reduction of cargo carrying capacity, both of which tend to increase the

WORLD OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND



This diagram graphically demonstrates the comparatively low ratio of production to consumption of oil in Europe, making necessary the carriage of large quantities of oil to European ports.

INTER-AREA TOTAL OIL MOVEMENTS 1972

From \ To	USA	Canada	Other Western Hemisphere	Western Europe	Africa	South East Asia	Japan	Australasia	Other Eastern Hemisphere	Destination* not known	Total exports
	Million tons										
USA	—	1.6	3.8	3.5	—	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.3	—	12.2
Canada	53.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.1
Caribbean	118.8	24.8	7.6	27.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	—	—	8.4	187.8
Other Western Hemisphere	2.3	—	1.2	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	5.0
Western Europe	7.9	0.7	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	1.0	4.4	16.0
Middle East	24.3	12.0	52.5	426.4	22.9	62.6	185.8	12.7	29.5	13.9	842.6
North Africa	11.8	1.4	12.0	129.9	0.5	—	0.2	—	10.7	—	166.5
West Africa	13.6	3.4	13.8	57.4	—	—	3.4	—	1.5	1.0	94.1
South East Asia	9.2	—	0.5	0.3	0.5	—	40.7	2.7	—	—	53.9
USSR, E Europe	1.0	—	6.2	51.2	3.7	—	1.2	—	2.1	—	65.4
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0.5	—	—	0.2	—	1.4	0.2	—	—	—	2.3
Total Imports	242.5	43.9	97.6	695.9	29.8	65.0	235.7	15.7	45.1	27.7	1,498.9

* Includes quantities in transit, transit losses, minor movements not otherwise shown, military use, etc.

BP's Sea Quest drilling platform, situated east of Aberdeen, is one of a number of drilling rigs dotting the North Sea off the coast of the United Kingdom.

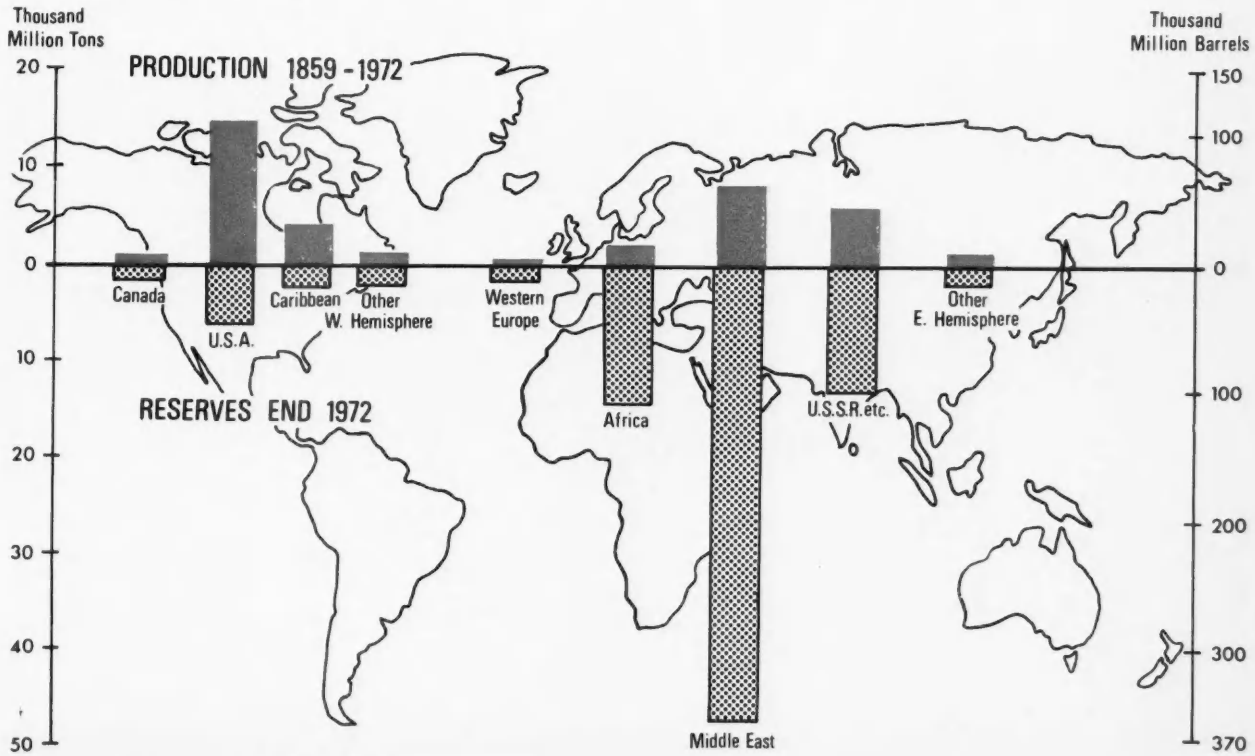
charge oil anywhere at sea (not just within prohibited sea areas as previously) unless the ship is moving and the instantaneous rate of discharge of oil content does not exceed 60 litres per mile. As an additional protection for beaches, oil tankers are prohibited from discharging oil from their cargo tanks within 50 miles of the nearest land and may not discharge on any ballast voyage a total of more than 1/15,000 of their cargo capacity. Discharges from other ships and from tanker bilges must be made as far from land as practicable; in addition these discharges must have an oil content of less than 100 parts per million as well as conforming to the 60 litres per mile criterion. The Amendments also require more detailed records to be kept by ships of operations involving oil carried out on board. To date 48 countries have accepted the Convention as amended by the 1962 conference. The 1969 Amendments are not yet in force internationally, although they have been accepted by the UK Government and applied unilaterally to ships registered in this country by regulations which came into force on January 5, 1973. Some other countries, including Japan and Sweden, have also applied the Amendments unilaterally to their own ships.

With the *Torrey Canyon* incident of March 1967 very much in mind, the UK lost no time in drawing the attention of IMCO to the problems of accidental pollution. An emergency session of the IMCO Council on May 8, 1967, set in hand as a matter of urgency an 18 point study programme designed to identify areas in which action to avoid a similar disaster might be practicable.

The study programme covered such questions as the need for specified sea lanes for ships carrying oil or noxious cargoes, the need for carriage by such ships of specific navigational aids or for their guidance from shore bases, the need to control the design and construction of ships to limit the risks of accident and the escape of oil or noxious substances when accidents happen, questions concerning liability to compensate for oil pollution damage and the rights of coastal states to take action to protect their coasts both before and after a casualty and the practicability of setting international standards for training and qualifications of officers and crew.

A sub-committee of the Maritime Safety Committee on the standard of watchkeeping and training has been set up and has met on two occasions. Considerable progress has been made in producing draft documents

TOTAL DISCOVERED OIL



Kingdom initiative drew up the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954. This Convention, which came into force in 1957, took the first step towards international control by prohibiting the discharge of crude oil, fuel oil, lubricating oil or heavy diesel oil or oily mixtures (defined as a mixture containing 100 parts per million or more of the prohibited oil) in specific areas of the sea known as 'prohibited sea areas'. Generally speaking these areas included all the sea up to 50 miles from land although much wider areas were established in particularly sensitive places such as the North Sea and the North Atlantic. The Convention was amended in detail in 1962, by international agreement, but the basic principle of forbidding the discharge of certain oils and oily mixtures within prohibited sea areas—many of which were extended under the amendments—was retained.

Valuable as it was as a first step towards full international control of deliberate discharges of oil, the 1954 Convention, as amended, had a number of serious defects. Because of the need to prove that the oil content of any mixture discharged exceeded 100 parts per million, coupled with the fact that only the state in which the ship was registered was entitled to prosecute, the Convention was extremely difficult to enforce. It left wide areas of sea in which oil could legally be discharged in any quantity. It also permitted a ship to discharge a mixture containing less than 100 parts per million of oil whilst stationary; with the high pumping rates available on modern tankers this could lead to serious pollution.

With this in mind, the UK was able to persuade the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) to adopt further amendments to the Convention in 1969. These were based on experimental work carried out in the UK which showed that the important factor in determining whether a particular oily mixture would cause pollution if discharged from a ship was not the oil content of the mixture but the amount of oil discharged in relation to the distance travelled by the ship. Experiments showed that it was possible to fix an upper limit for oil discharges per mile which would ensure that the resulting slick disappeared harmlessly within two or three hours without any risk of it coming ashore unless discharged very close to land.

On the basis of this work the 1969 Amendments made it an offence for ships to dis-

WORLD TANKER FLEET AT END 1972

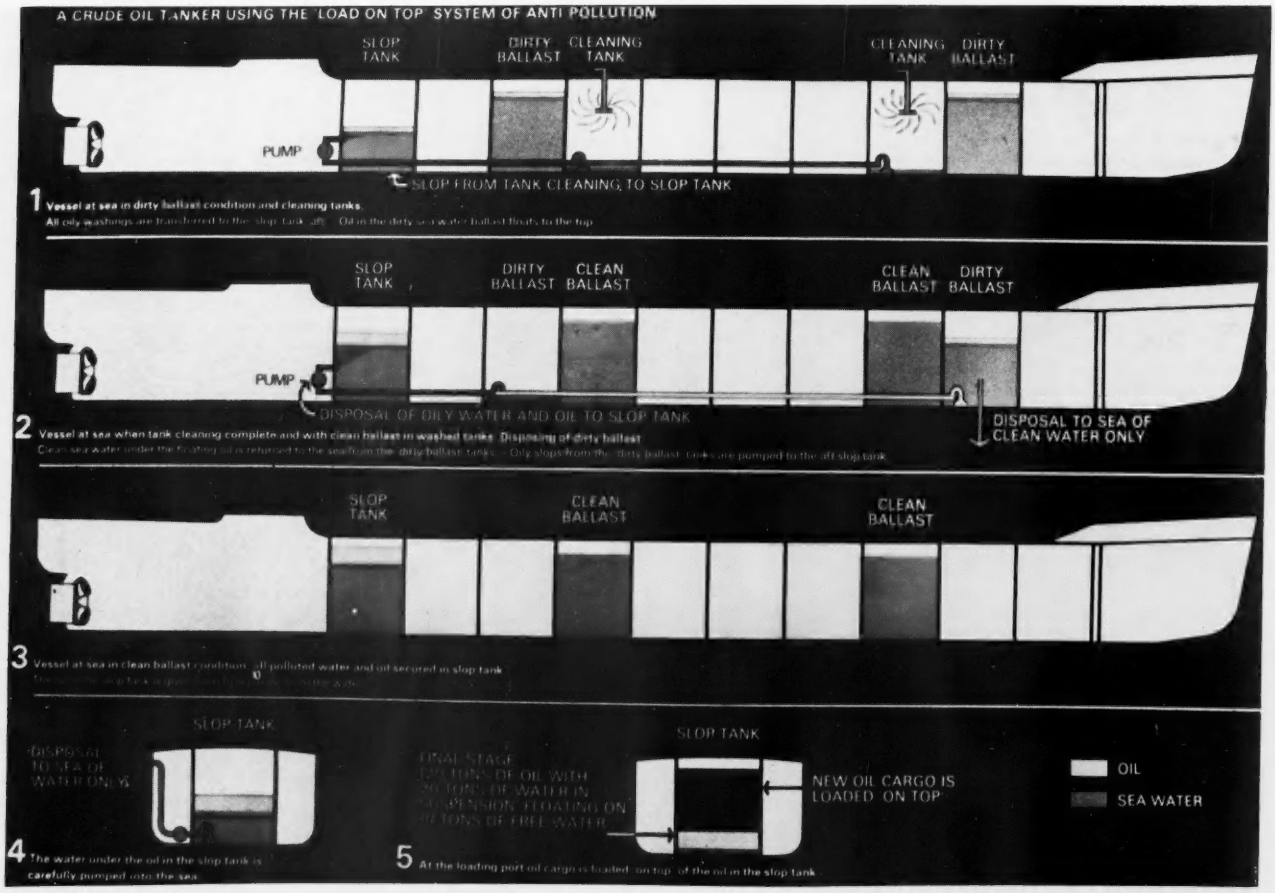
(Ships of 2,000 dw tons and over)

BY FLAG AND OWNERSHIP

FLAG	OWNERSHIP						Change 1972 over 1971	Share of total 1972
	Oil company	Private	Govern-ment	Other	Total 1972	Total 1971		
	Million tons deadweight							
Liberia	10.1	39.8	—	0.3	50.2	43.1	+ 7.1	26%
Norway	0.5	19.4	—	—	19.9	19.1	+ 0.8	10%
UK	17.3	7.8	0.2	—	25.3	25.2	+ 0.1	13%
Japan	3.4	19.2	—	—	22.6	18.8	+ 3.7	12%
USA	3.8	4.2	1.7	—	9.7	9.7	—	5%
Panama	3.7	3.9	—	—	7.6	5.7	+ 1.9	4%
France	5.3	2.9	0.1	—	8.3	7.6	+ 0.7	4%
Greece	—	10.5	—	—	10.5	8.5	+ 2.0	5%
Other Western Europe	9.3	14.8	0.1	—	24.2	23.8	+ 0.4	13%
Other Western Hemisphere	4.3	0.3	0.3	—	4.9	3.3	+ 1.6	3%
USSR, E Europe & China	—	—	6.4		6.4	6.2	+ 0.2	3%
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1.6	2.6	0.1	—	4.3	4.3	—	2%
Total	59.3	125.4	8.9	0.3	193.9	175.3	+18.6	100%
Fleet as at end 1971	55.3	111.0	8.7	0.3	175.3			
Net increase 1972	4.0	14.4	0.2	—	18.6			

This table excludes 28.5 million dw tons of combined carriers.

This Shell diagram shows the operation of the 'Load on Top' system


A CRUDE OIL TANKER USING THE 'LOAD ON TOP' SYSTEM OF ANTI POLLUTION
SLOP TANK
DIRTY BALLAST
CLEANING TANK
CLEANING TANK
DIRTY BALLAST
PUMP
SLOP FROM TANK CLEANING TO SLOP TANK
1 Vessel at sea in dirty ballast condition and cleaning tanks.
SLOP TANK
DIRTY BALLAST
CLEAN BALLAST
CLEAN BALLAST
DIRTY BALLAST
PUMP
DISPOSAL OF OILY WATER AND OIL TO SLOP TANK
DISPOSAL TO SEA OF CLEAN WATER ONLY
2 Vessel at sea when tank cleaning complete and with clean ballast in washed tanks. Disposing of dirty ballast
SLOP TANK
CLEAN BALLAST
CLEAN BALLAST
3 Vessel at sea in clean ballast condition, all polluted water and oil secured in slop tank
SLOP TANK
DISPOSAL TO SEA OF WATER ONLY
4 The water under the oil in the slop tank is carefully pumped into the sea
SLOP TANK
NEW OIL CARGO IS LOADED ON TOP
5 At the loading port oil cargo is loaded on top of the oil in the slop tank
OIL
SEA WATER

What causes pollution

By no means all the oil reaching the sea originates from ships: some arrives there from natural sources, and a considerable quantity, possibly equal to or greater than all ship operational discharges, originates from land-based operations. Although accidents of the *Torrey Canyon* magnitude create localised disaster conditions—and every effort must be made to prevent them—it is the routine discharges from ships going about their normal business which makes the largest contribution to oil pollution of the sea from ship-borne traffic.

When empty of cargo most ships need to carry water ballast in their fuel or cargo tanks to give them stability. Oil tankers usually carry their cargo in one direction and return in ballast. This means carrying sea water in some of the cargo tanks and discharging it before the tanker is loaded again. Some non-tankers ballast their bunker fuel tanks when the fuel contained in them has been consumed. Inevitably, if the ballasted tank contains oil residues these would be discharged with the water. Although the oil content of a discharge might be as little as 0·4 per cent of the tank's capacity, this could, in a large modern tanker, amount to some hundreds of tons. Most ships also accumulate oily water in their bilges and this, too, has to be disposed of from time to time.

When a tanker leaves port with some tanks ballasted it is normal practice to clean the other tanks during the early part of the voyage. These clean tanks can then be ballasted while the tanks that first contained ballast water are emptied and cleaned so that the ship arrives at its loading port with only clean ballast to discharge. But there is still the problem of getting rid of the oily water resulting from the cleaning operation and the original ballast water. As oil floats on top of water it is possible on a long voyage to rely on this natural process of separation and the bulk of the original ballast and cleaning water can then be discharged without polluting the sea. A residue of oil mixed with water remains and it is imperative that this residue be retained on board for ultimate discharge to shore reception facilities; or alternatively a full cargo of oil can be loaded on top of it. This is known as the 'Load on Top' procedure.

Load on Top

The Load on Top system for dealing with oil residues from dirty ballast and cleaning water was developed by the oil companies, led by Shell. Under this system the oily residues remaining after the discharge of the bulk of the ballast and cleaning water are gathered together in a tank (or tanks) known as the 'slop' tank (this may be a special tank or one of the cargo tanks designated for the purpose). After a period of settling in the slop tank more water can be discharged leaving a final residue of oil contaminated with salt water, on top of which the next cargo is loaded. Most refineries are willing to meet the cost of removing the salt water and the system is now operated by more than 80 per cent of the world's tankers. This has resulted in nearly two million tons of oil a year being retained instead of discharged to the sea. Attempts are being made to improve upon this system by developing oily water separators of adequate capacity and by attempting to eliminate where possible the human element from the discharge operation, with the provision of automatic monitoring and control equipment.

Effects of oil pollution

Although there is a very large number of products which are derived from petroleum, from the pollution aspect they can be roughly divided into three categories—crude oil, fuel oil and refined petroleum products. Of these, crude oil represents about 70 per cent of all oil carried at sea as cargo.

Oil spreads rapidly on the surface of the sea. Crude oil slowly loses its lighter fractions by evaporation with a consequent increase in viscosity and density and hence loss of spreading power. A small amount of oil dissolves in the water. It is also attacked by micro-organisms in the sea which feed on it, and it is affected by sunlight and oxygen, which oxidise the oil and destroy it.

Oil on the surface of the sea is harmful to sea birds which may come into contact with it, especially diving species, but it is virtually harmless to marine plant and animal life except when deposited in the inter-tidal zone, when it can foul and kill or damage many organisms. Some of the substances which have been used for treating oil are in fact more harmful to marine life than the oil itself. Oil cast up on shore is not normally a hazard to human health, but it can spoil holidays, and so threaten the livelihood of people working in the tourist industry; it can also demand large expenditure on cleaning operations.

One of the largest tankers in the Shell fleet, the Marisa *has a deadweight tonnage of about 210,000. The company now has a vessel of 278,000 tons dw operating under its flag and in 1976 it is due to take delivery of two tankers each of 540,000 tons dw. Only ten years ago the maximum size of tankers in service was about 70,000-80,000 tons.*

International action

Although the United Kingdom has had since 1922 legislation prohibiting the discharge of oil into its territorial waters it has always realised that international agreement was necessary if the problem was to be brought under control. For a number of reasons this proved impossible before 1954, when an international conference convened on United

The battle against oil pollution at sea

Oil pollution at sea is a problem of international concern because of the deleterious effects it could have on the marine environment and hence on wildlife, fisheries, etc., unless steps are taken to control it. The world production of petroleum, which amounted to 2,610 million tons in 1972, is expected to reach 4,800 million tons by 1980 and of that quantity it is thought that 2,400 million tons of crude oil will be transported by sea from the areas of production to the areas of consumption. It has also been estimated that by 1975, 550 million tons of crude oil will be transported to oil terminals in North West Europe, largely from Middle East wells, and it is reasonable to assume that most of that traffic will pass through the English Channel. Clearly this represents a serious potential pollution threat.

Since mid-1969, the Department of Trade and Industry (formerly the Board of Trade) has had the responsibility of dealing with any major threat of coastal pollution which may arise from oil at sea. This supplement is devoted to describing the causes and effects of oil pollution at sea, the organisation both national and international which has been set up to deal with it and the research taking place into improved methods of dealing with a large oil spill.

SOFT DRINKS REGULATIONS: The South African *Government Gazette*, June, 29, 1973, carries proposed amendments to the Regulations on soft drinks (notice R. 1088). **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

South Vietnam

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Vietnamese Government has issued a comprehensive summary of import procedures and regulations. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Japan

COMMODITY TAX CHANGES: This year's revisions to the Commodity Tax Law have been passed by the Japanese Diet and took effect on April 27, 1973, for the following:

COMMODITY TAX REVISIONS

	Former	New
Pearls (BN 71.01) and precious and semi-precious stones (71.02 and 71.03) and articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (71.15); articles consisting of, or rolled, or plated with gold, platinum or other precious metal (71.05 to 71.09 and 71.12 to 71.16); articles made of tortoise-shell, coral, amber, ivory or cloisonné (95.01 to 95.05, 95.07); and articles of furskin (43.03)	20% (on retail price)	15%
Motor boats of over 8 metres total length, yachts of over 9 metres total length and bodies thereof (89.01); large cars (87.02); golf clubs and bags and cases of golf clubs (42.02); watches with a cover made of precious metal, tortoise-shell, coral, amber, ivory or cloisonné, and watches incorporating precious or semi-precious stones, gold or platinum; and parts of watches that incorporate precious metals, etc. (91.01 to 91.02, 91.04, 91.09, 91.11)	40% (on ex-factory or ex-customs warehouse price)	30%
Electric stoves and heaters for home use, electric water heaters and coolers, cooking ranges, ovens, mixers, fruit juice extractors, ice-cream freezers, coffee mills, disposers, tableware washing machines and drying machines and mowers (85.06, 85.12)	20% (on ex-factory or ex-customs warehouse price)	15%
Television receivers with cathode ray tube of the maximum length of image face more than 52 cm but 69 cm or less (85.15)	20% (on ex-factory or ex-customs warehouse price)	15%
Motor boats of more than 5 m but 8 m or less in total length and yachts of more than 5 m but 9 m or less in total length; and bodies thereof (89.01)	10% or 40% depending on size (on ex-factory or ex-customs warehouse price)	15%
Stereo-type radio tuners and stereo-type magnetic sound reproducers (85.14 to 85.15)	10% (on ex-factory or ex-customs warehouse price)	15%
Note: The following provisional rates will, however, be in force for the time being:		
Large and medium-size cars (87.02)	20%	
Stereo-type radio tuners and stereo-type magnetic sound reproducers (85.14, 85.15)	10% (until September 30, 1973, only)	
The new rates for cars took effect on April 21, 1973		

CHANGES TO MINIMUM TAXABLE VALUES

Commodities (main items only)	Taxable minimum (Yen) Former	New
Group A (taxed at retail shops)		
Articles of furskin (clothing) } (43.03)	15,000	17,000
Articles of furskin (mufflers) }	10,000	12,000
Articles of precious stones, pearls, precious metal and tortoise-shell (71.14 to 71.16, 95.01)	15,000	17,000
Carpets (58.01, 58.02)	5,000 sq m	7,000 sq m
Group B (taxed at producers' warehouse or importers' bonded warehouse)		
Oil stoves (73.36)	6,000	7,500
Electric stoves (85.12)	3,000	3,300
Cigarette lighters (98.10)	1,700	2,000
Beds, double } (94.03)	43,000	65,000
Beds, single }	30,000	45,000
Golf bags }	3,000	3,500
Handbags } (42.02)	8,000	30,000
Brief cases }	12,000	30,000
Cosmetics (taxed on retail price) (33.06)	200	300

EDB ext. 420/475

Australia

ACROSS-THE-BOARD 25 PER CENT TARIFF REDUCTION: It has been reported by the British High Commission in Canberra that the Australian Cabinet has decided on an across-the-board tariff reduction of 25 per cent, which came into effect on July 19. The intention is to stimulate additional imports, estimated to be between 3-400 million Australian dollars, so as to restrain price increases. This action is in line with the Australian Government's objective of supporting moves to liberalise trade. A tribunal will be established to deal with any problems.

It must be noted that revenue duties and dumping duties will be exempt from these reductions. Items subject to revenue duty are as follows:

21.07.5	22.03.1	22.05	22.06	22.07	22.08	22.09
24.02.1	24.02.2	24.02.3	24.02.9	27.07.3	27.10.1	27.10.2
27.10.4	27.10.5	29.01.19	29.04.2	29.25.1	29.26.19	29.30.1
36.06	48.10.9	49.11.993	97.04.1	97.04.2		

EDB ext. 468/469/401

RESULT OF DUMPING TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON TRICHLOROPHENOL: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, January 6, 1971, stated that a reference had been made to the Tariff Board under the Australian Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act on trichlorophenol. The inquiry has been completed and as a result, dumping has been confirmed and dumping duties imposed retrospectively from January 4, 1971, on the following goods: 2,4,5-T products and 2,4,5-trichlorophenol and its salts (tariff items 29.07, 29.16, 29.23 and 38.11). Ref. CRE 1978/70

CRE ext. 2318/2319

New Zealand

FUTURE OF BRITISH TARIFF PREFERENCES: A revised schedule giving rates of duty on items which are subject to tariff concessions granted under Part II of the New Zealand tariff has been published and details are available from Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

FOOD AND DRUG REGULATIONS: Exporters' attention is drawn to the new labelling requirements contained in the Food and Drug Regulations 1973, which came into force on May 1, 1973. Loan copies are available from OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

(continued on next page)

The New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade, the Hon. J. A. Walding (left), pictured at the Department of Trade and Industry last week with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. Mr. Walding is also Minister for the Environment, Minister of Recreation and Sport, and Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEW ZEALAND
continued

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT—DIAMOND SEGMENTAL CIRCULAR SAWS, ETC.: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
68.04.000	Millstones, grindstones, etc.

Ref. CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

Fiji

PORT AND CUSTOMS SERVICE TAX ORDINANCE: The Fijian Government issued the following Port and Customs Service Tax Ordinance (Amendment) Order 1973:

The Third Schedule to the Port and Customs Service Tax Ordinance is amended by inserting the following item immediately after item 34:

'35. Goods exempted in any agreement between a manufacturer and the Government' **EDB ext. 469/401/468**

Canada

TARIFF CHANGES: The Canadian authorities have amended the Customs Duties Reduction Regulations, resulting in the following changes in the customs tariff:

Amended items

Tariff item 43837-1. The description has been amended to include 'Parts of wire spoked wheel assemblies, not including tyres and tubes; speedometers; and front forks'. The expiry date has been changed to June 30, 1974.

Tariff item 57420-1. The description has been amended to read: 'Fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments, woven in Canada and sent abroad for overall (minimum 75 per cent coverage) electrostatic flocking, when imported by the weaver of the fabric for finishing and dyeing in Canada. Expiry date June 30, 1974.'

Changes in dates of expiry

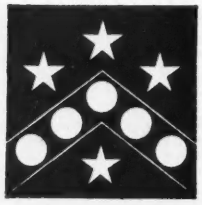
Tariff items	New expiry date
35121-1, 37920-1, 43855-1, 43858-1, 43890-1, 93902-85	February 28, 1974
19250-1, 29640-1, 38230-1, 42870-1, 43853-1, 43856-1, 43892-1, 43897-1, 44567-1, 44577-1, 86300-1, 92823-2, 92935-4	June 30, 1974
32671-1, 43893-1, 43894-1	June 30, 1975
43863-1, 43895-1	June 30, 1976

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

New Zealand needs investment and people

If you are interested in living in a healthy, progressive country or in investing your money there, ask our advice.

We shall be pleased to help.



Bank of New Zealand

London main office
1 Queen Victoria Street, EC4P 4HE
Telephone: 01-248 6401

West End
54 Regent Street, W1R 5PJ
Telephone: 01-734 2181
30 Royal Opera Arcade, SW1Y 4UY
(New Zealand House Building)
Telephone: 01-930 5761

Head office
Wellington

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New items

Tariff item	Description	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
10501-1	Citrus fruit pulp, which otherwise would be classified under tariff item 10500-1, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices per pound Expires June 30, 1974	Free	Free	3 cts.
37930-1	Bars or rods of iron or steel, made to specification AISI M2, not less than 0.98% carbon and not less than 0.10% sulphur, cold finished not less than two and $\frac{7}{8}$ in or more than 6 in. in diameter, for use in the manufacture of unground gear hobs Expires June 30, 1974	Free	Free	20%
43862-1	Round spring wire of carbon steel, not more than 0.170 in. in diameter, for use in the manufacture of square-edge wire for the production of retainer rings for motor vehicles Expires June 30, 1974	Free	Free	20%
52230-1	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, weighing not more than 7½ lb. per 100 sq. yd. bleached, not coloured, for use in the manufacture of the goods enumerated in tariff item 23610-1 Expires June 30, 1974	7½%	10%	30%
56265-1	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton and rayon fibres, with 2-ply yarns having not less than 45 turns per in. in the ply in either the warp or the weft and with, in the other direction, singles yarns having not less than 30 turns per in. not less than 24 in. in width, flesh coloured or plain laundered, for use in the manufacture of adhesive plasters, adhesive dressings and bandages Expires June 30, 1974	10%	10%	30%
57425-1	Fabrics, wholly or in chief part by weight of glass filaments, woven and given a resin heat-set finish in Canada and sent abroad by the weaver of the fabric for electro-static flocking, when imported for use in the manufacture of draperies or in upholstering Expires June 30, 1975	Free	Free	45%
92847-4	Sodium dichromate for use in the manufacture of chromic acid, chromic oxide and chromium sulphate, including basic chromium sulphate Expires June 30, 1974	Free	Free	25%

Chemicals and Plastics Tariff Reduction Order

Tariff item 92911-1. The word 'acetaldehyde' has been deleted from column II of the schedule. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Jamaica

EXPORT INDUSTRY ENCOURAGEMENT LAW—EXERCISE BARS AND CABINETS: The Jamaican authorities are considering whether upholstered exercise bars should be declared 'approved products' for the purpose of the Export Industry Encouragement Law 1956.

Moulded cabinets and speaker boxes for the electronic industry have been declared 'approved products' under the law. A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in *Trade and Industry*, June 7, 1973, page 446.

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, raw materials etc., and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

CRE ext. 3572

Antigua

IMPORT LICENSING—DOORS: The Antigua authorities published a notice in their *Gazette* No. 30 of June 28, 1973, that sliding glass, panel and flush doors now require an import licence.

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Some of the 80 Rotork nuclear valve actuators destined for Macguire nuclear power station, North Carolina, USA, being prepared for despatch at the company's Bath, Somerset, factory. In addition to these special nuclear actuators, Rotork is supplying 200 standard units for use on auxiliary systems at the same power station.

Peru

ORGANIC LAWS ON MINING AND PETROLEUM: Two organic laws were recently published in Peru. The first, Decree Law 20035, was the Organic Law of Minero-Peru, the State mining company, and the second Decree Law 20036, the Organic Law of Petroperu, the State petroleum organisation. An unofficial translation of Decree Law 20036 is available. **CRE ext. 2289**

TEESSIDE MIST SYMPOSIUM

WEDNESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1973

The Atomic Energy Research Establishment (AERE) is arranging a one-day Symposium on "The Teesside Mist Survey and its wider implications" at Harwell on 19 September.

The inclusive cost of the Symposium is £3.50.

Further details and application forms are available from:

**Department of the Environment,
Room 541, Queen Anne's Chambers,
28 Broadway, London SW1.
(Tel: 01-930 4300 Ext. 338 or 339).**

The closing date for applications is 5th September.

Temporary suspension of EEC Common Customs Tariff on certain yarn

THE Department of Trade and Industry has been notified by the European Economic Community of a proposal to suspend the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) for an initial period ending on June 30, 1974, in respect of the following item:

Common Customs Tariff heading	Description	Substantive rate of duty	Proposed suspended rate of duty
51.01	Yarn of poly-p-phenylenediamine terephthalamide	9%	Free

The Department will wish to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the Community of Nine before a decision is taken as to whether this proposed suspension should be granted.

United Kingdom producers are entitled to object to the granting of a proposed suspension where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of Nine and that their interests as exporters to the original Community of Six might be affected adversely by the loss of Community preference which a suspension of the CCT would entail.

As a member of the Community the United Kingdom will normally expect to adopt immediately any new CCT suspension which is agreed by the Council of Ministers except where United Kingdom producers can meet the greater part of the United Kingdom demand but not that of the Community of Nine. Where a suspension of the CCT is granted and the United Kingdom decides not to suspend its own tariff, the United Kingdom transitional tariff will be aligned progressively in accordance with the transitional timetable set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Accession towards the suspended level of the CCT instead of towards the substantive CCT rate of duty.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object either to:

the granting of the proposed suspension of the CCT, or

the immediate adoption by the United Kingdom of the proposed CCT suspension, if granted

should provide as much as possible of the following information:

estimated Community (Nine countries, including the United Kingdom) demand in 1973 and 1974;

estimated United Kingdom demand in 1973 and 1974;

United Kingdom production expected to be available for:

the United Kingdom market;
the rest of the Community in 1973 and 1974;
exports to other countries.

This information should be sent by telex to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (DTI telex no. 27366), not later than July 30, 1973.

European Community trade—procedures and documentation

A DELEGATION from the SITPRO Board, consisting of Lord Thorneycroft, SITPRO Chairman and Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board; Mr. John Raven, SITPRO Vice-Chairman and Director-General of the ABCC, and Mr. Nigel Despicht, SITPRO Director, have met Commissioner Finn Olaf Gundelach in Brussels to discuss the problems of European trade procedures and the documents and information flows associated with them. Mr. Gundelach was accompanied by his senior colleagues Mr. Fernand Braun, Director-General for the internal market, and Mr. Klaus Pingel, Head of the Customs Union Management.

Mr. Gundelach expressed his admiration for the work that had been carried out in these fields by the SITPRO Board of the United Kingdom and by its sister organisations in other community member states, SIPROCOM (Belgium), SIMPROFRANCE (France), SIPRONETHG (The Netherlands), and DANPRO (Denmark). He said he now had the full authority of the Commission to initiate the steps necessary to simplify the procedures and formalities involved in the Community's customs union. It was now unacceptable to the Commission that international trade both between the Nine and also with other countries should be made more difficult and costly by a failure on the part of the Community Institutions to rationalise the procedures involved.

The Commission had, on Mr. Gundelach's initiative, recently made proposals to the Council of Ministers for a systematic improvement in current procedures and practices. Initially, priority could be given to three problem areas: the rationalisation of national procedures for customs clearance; the application of the rules for trade with former EFTA countries; and further simplification of the Community transit system. But the general objective was to ensure that the European Community would give positive leadership in the rapidly developing world-wide efforts to achieve the facilitation of international trade.

The SITPRO team welcomed the new forward looking policy for world-wide trade facilitation which the Commission had decided to adopt. They promised the Commission all possible support from the United Kingdom SITPRO Board and expressed their conviction that the Commission's policy would be equally welcomed and supported by the other national bodies concerned with trade facilitation in member states. The Commission's proposal to proceed at once with the simplification of the movement certificate documentation was particularly welcomed.

Mr. Gundelach also expressed the Commission's concern with the longer term development of satisfactory trade procedures in the community. For these purposes, studies in considerable depth would be required. Lord Thorneycroft assured Mr. Gundelach that, in the case of the SITPRO Board (and he was confident in the case of the other sister organisations in the Community), every assistance would be given in carrying forward this work. Mr. Gundelach announced his intention to call these organisations together in the autumn of this year to give them an account of his ideas, to listen to their advice, and to set in train the further studies which all agreed to be essential.

Application for a change in Customs tariff on tableware and statuettes

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering an application for a change in the Common Customs Tariff on white or single coloured tableware and ceramic statuettes classified in the UK tariff under tariff headings 69.11B, 69.12C and 69.13A. The UK tariff provides for specific rates of duty on these articles, calculated on the basis of net weight; the rates in the CCT are *ad valorem* subject to minimum specific duties calculated according to gross weight and the application is that these specific duties in the CCT should be charged on the basis of net weight.

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence. Requests for the statement of case, together with an undertaking in these terms, should be addressed in writing to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 308, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than August 16, 1973.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing to the Department of Trade and Industry at the above address. Such representations in summarised form and without attribution to source, may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies may be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as the requirements of the other Member States of the EEC are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Where relevant, inquirers are requested to specify the country and commodity of interest and, if possible, the Brussels Nomenclature tariff classification. Other information may be obtained from the reference points at the end of items.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

Pigmeat. Regulation (EEC) No. 1852/73 on the fixation of the weighting coefficients to be used in calculating the common market price of pig carcases. (*Official Journal* No. L188, July 11, 1973)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) No. 1821/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of the premium system for the conversion of dairy herds to meat production and of development premium for the specialised raising of cattle for meat production. (*Official Journal* No. L184, July 6, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1824/73 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1695/73 as regards the application of monetary compensatory amounts for calves and young bovine animals in the new Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L185, July 7, 1973)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) No. 1820/73 on the export refunds on malt exported at the beginning of the 1973/74 marketing year. (*Official Journal* No. L184, July 6, 1973)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) No. 1833/73 supplementing the lists of apple varieties annexed to the quality standards for dessert apples and pears. (*Official Journal* No. L185, July 7, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1864/73 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Official Journal* No. L191, July 12, 1973)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) No. 1694/73 adjusting the amounts of certain variable components and compensatory amounts applicable from April 1, 1973 to the processed agricultural products covered by Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69. (*Official Journal* No. L174, June 29, 1973)

Wine. Regulation (EEC) No. 1851/73 fixes the average producer prices for wine. (*Official Journal* No. L188, July 11, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1867/73 modifying Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No. 1601/72 to prolong until August 15, 1973, the date for the delivery of alcohol obtained from the compulsory distillation of the by-products of the vinification. (*Official Journal* No. L191, July 12, 1973)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) No. 1766/73 on increasing by 1 per cent prices in the sugar sector applicable during the 1973/74 sugar marketing year. (*Official Journal* No. L177, June 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1767/73 fixing production refunds on white sugar used in the chemical industry. (*Official Journal* No. L177, June 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1768/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 364/73 adopting special measures for new Member States for white sugar used in the chemical industry. (*Official Journal* No. L177, June 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1834/73 concerning the denaturing premium certificates for sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No. 1574/72. (*Official Journal* No. L185, July 7, 1973)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 1769/73 amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No. 282/67 on detailed rules for intervention for oil seeds. (*Official Journal* No. L177, June 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1770/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 4b of Regulation (EEC) No. 974/71 and Article 5a of Regulation (EEC) No. 1569/72 in the oil seeds sector. (*Official Journal* No. L177, June 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1771/73 on the determination of intervention centres for oil seeds, other than the main centres, and the derived intervention prices applicable in these centres. (*Official Journal* No. L177, June 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1772/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 470/73 laying down general rules for the application of the compensatory amounts applicable to colza and rape seed produced in the new Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L177, June 30, 1973)

TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L182, July 5, 1973, contains the texts of the following Decisions affecting trade in cotton textiles between the EEC and Yugoslavia and the EEC and India.

EEC/Yugoslavia. Decision No. 73/156/EEC concluding the Agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia on trade in cotton textiles which entered into force on June 9, 1973.

EEC/India. Decision No. 73/164/EEC autonomously increasing imports into the Community of cotton textiles forming the subject of the Agreement between the EEC and India on trade in cotton textiles.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Chemicals and Textiles Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel: 01-834 4422, ext. 715).

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L177, June 30, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1764/73 partially or totally suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain items for varying periods. Details of the goods concerned, the reduced rates of duty and the periods during which these will be applied are set out below.

TABLE I

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty July 1 to December 31, 1973
ex. 29.02 A III	Ethylene dibromide	total suspension
ex. 29.17	Diethyl sulphate	total suspension
ex. 29.38 B II	Calcium D-pantothenate	total suspension
ex. 29.44 C	Cephaloridine, cephalothin and cephalexin	total suspension
ex. 29.44 C	Erythromycin and its derivatives	4.5%
ex. 29.44 C	Tylosin and its salts	total suspension
38.07 A	Spirits of turpentine	3%
ex. 39.01 C V	Elastomers of polyurethane with groups of ether in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(a) and 3(b) of Chapter 39	11%
ex. 39.02 C XIV (a)	Copolymers of vinylidene chloride and hexafluorpropylene in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(a) and (b) of Chapter 39	9%
ex. 81.04 K I	Waste and scrap of titanium	total suspension
ex. 88.02 B II	Flying machines having two sets of turbo-jets of an unladen weight exceeding 3,000 kg but less than or equal to 3,500 kg, which fill the following technical specifications: take-off distance for a payload of 5,250 kg: 230 metres runway distance; height of flight: 15 metres following a total take-off distance of 375 metres; landing distance for a payload of 4,990 kg from a flying height of 15 metres till final stop: 290 metres of which 150 metres is on the runway	total suspension

TABLE II

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974
ex. 28.04 C III	Tellurium powder	total suspension
28.51 A	Heavy hydrogen (deuterium) and compounds thereof (including heavy water); mixtures and solutions containing deuterium in which the ratio of the deuterium atoms to the normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5,000 in number (EURATOM)	total suspension
ex. 28.55 A	Phosphides of iron (ferro-phosphorus containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus) for use exclusively in the manufacture of refined phosphoric iron or steel (a)	total suspension
ex. 29.01 C I	Pinenes	8%
ex. 29.01 D VI	Vinyltoluene	6%
ex. 29.01 D VI	1,2,3,4,5 Tetramethylbenzene	total suspension
ex. 29.02 B	Dodecachloropentacyclodecane [5,2,1,$0^{2,6}$,$0^{3,9}$,$0^{5,8}$]	total suspension
ex. 29.03 B II	1-Nitropropane: 2-nitropropane	8%

(continued on next page)

NEW EC LEGISLATION
continued

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974
ex. 29.06 B V	1,1,3-Tri-(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-n-butane	total suspension
ex. 29.09	1,2-Epoxybutane	7%
ex. 29.13 A I	5-Methylhexan-2-one	7%
ex. 29.13 B I (b)	Natural refined camphor	total suspension
ex. 29.13 D I	3B-Hydroxy-16d-methylpregn-5-en-20-one	6%
ex. 29.13 F	1,4-Naphtoquinone	total suspension
ex. 29.13 G II	2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	10%
ex. 29.13 G II	Decachlorotetracecyclodecanone	10%
ex. 29.14 A II (c) 4	16a,17a-Epoxy-3B-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	6%
ex. 29.14 A II (c) 4	17x,21-Dihydroxy-16x-methylpregna-1,4,9 (11)-triene-3,20-dione 21-acetate	9%
ex. 29.14 A II (c) 4	11,17,21-Trihydroxy-16-methyl-5-pregnane-3, 20-dione 21-acetate 11-(toluene-4-sulphonate)	9%
ex. 29.14 A II (c) 4	17,21-Dihydroxy-16 methyl-5-pregn-9-ene-3, 20-dione 21-acetate	6%
ex. 29.15 C III	Benzylphenyl malonate	total suspension
ex. 29.15 C III	Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid and benzene-1,2,4-tri-carboxylic anhydride respectively	total suspension
29.16 A III (a)	Crude calcium tartrate	3.5%
ex. 29.16 B VI	Distearyl-2-(3-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert-butyl)-benzylmalonate	total suspension
ex. 29.16 B VI	Pentaerytritoltetra-3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-proprionate	total suspension
ex. 29.16 B VI	Octadecyl-3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-proprionate	total suspension
29.25 B II (a)	Ethylphenylmalonylurea (phenobarbitone) and its salts	11%
ex. 29.29	Podophyllinic acid 2-ethyl-hydrazide	6%
ex. 29.29	3B-Hydroxypregna-5,16-dien-20-one acetate oxime	6%
ex. 29.31 B	Di[hydroxy-4-(1-methylbutyl)-phonyl] sulphide	6%
ex. 29.31 B	Octadecyl (4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylbenzyl-thio) acetate	total suspension
ex. 29.35 Q	Diosgenin and its esters	total suspension
ex. 29.35 Q	1,4-Diazabicyclo [2,2,2] octane (triethylenediamin	8%
ex. 29.35 Q	5-Chloro-2-(3,5-ditertbutyl-2-hydroxy-phenyl) benzotriazole	total suspension
ex. 29.35 Q	2-(6-Hydroxy-m-tolyl) benzotriazole	total suspension
ex. 29.36	Sulphaguanidine	7%
ex. 29.38 B III	Folic acid	total suspension
ex. 29.39 C I	Serum gonadotrophin (DCI)	total suspension
ex. 29.39 D II	6-alpha-Methylprednisolone, 21-desoxy-6-alpha-methyl-9-alpha-fluoroprednisolone	8%
ex. 29.39. D II	9-alpha-Fluoro-16 beta methylprednisolone (Beta-methasone) (DCI), its 21-disodium phosphate and its 17-alpha-valerate	8%
ex. 29.39 D II	9-alpha-Fluoro-16-alpha-hydroxyprednisolone (Triamcinolone) (DCI)	8%
ex. 29.39 E	Prasterone (DCI) (3-beta-hydroxy-androst-5-en-17-one	6%
ex. 29.40	Bromelain	total suspension
29.41 A	Digitalis glycosides	6%
ex. 29.41 D	Pure glycoside of squills	6%
ex. 29.41 D	Calcium salts of sennoside A and B	6%
ex. 29.41 D	Benzylidene-beta-D glycoside of podophyllotoxin	6%
ex. 29.42 C VII	Alkaloids of ergat of rye and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives other than lysergic acid	6%
ex. 29.42 C VII	Pilocarpine hydrochloride; pilocarpine nitrate	6%
ex. 29.44 C	Tobranycin	total suspension
ex. 29.44 C	Gentamycin and its salts	total suspension
ex. 29.44 C	Cephadrin and amphotericin	total suspension
ex. 29.44 C	Nystatin	total suspension
ex. 29.44 C	Lincomycin, chlorolincomycin	total suspension
ex. 29.35 Q	2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-benzotriazole	total suspension
ex. 29.44 C	Minocycline-mono-hydrochloride dihydrate	total suspension
ex. 29.44 C	Pentahydrate spectinomycin dihydrochloride	total suspension
ex. 30.01 A I	Bovine livers for organotherapeutic purposes dried and powdered	5%
ex. 30.01 B	Anti-tetanus immunoplasma	total suspension
ex. 30.01 B	Extracts of suprarenal glands	total suspension
ex. 30.01 B	Purified extracts of mucous membrane of swine, dried (Intrinsic factor)	5%
ex. 30.01 B	Extract of liver of bovine animals	5%
ex. 30.02 A	Tetanus immunoglobulin	total suspension
ex. 32.01 D	Tanning extract of eucalyptus	4%
ex. 32.04 A IV	Dyeing extracts of logwood, of yellow woods or of red woods	total suspension
38.07 B	Sulphate turpentine; crude dipentene	3%
38.07 C	Wood turpentine: terpenic solvents from the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; sulphite turpentine; pine oil	3%
ex. 38.08 C	Colophony, hydrogenated, polymerised, dimerised or oxidised	4%
ex. 38.08 C	Technical hydrogenated abietic alcohol	total suspension
ex. 38.19 K	Sintered magnesite mixed with small quantities of mineral oils	total suspension
ex. 38.19 T	Mixtures of aldehydes from lignin	total suspension
ex. 38.19 T	Mixtures of tertiary mercaptans	9%
ex. 38.19 T	Crude guanin (parts of fish scales and other waste of fish, containing mineral oil, of a kind used for the manufacture of pearl essence)	total suspension
ex. 38.19 T	Crude diosgenin	total suspension
ex. 38.19 T	White mortar, non refractory, consisting of marble powder and white cement excluding coating materials used in painting and of a type used for masonry	3.2%
ex. 39.01 C III	Film, in rolls, of substrated ethylene glycol polyterephthalate, for cinematography or photography (including radiography)	8%
ex. 39.01 C III	Waste of polyester sheets coated with tungsten compounds	total suspension
ex. 39.01 C VII	Polyethylene oxide having a molecular weight of not less than 15,000,000	8%
ex. 39.02 C III	Polysulphohalocthylenes in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	4%
ex. 39.02 C VIII	Copolymers of vinylidene chloride with vinyl chloride, containing not less than 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39, for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip (a)	4%
ex. 39.02 C XIV (a)	Copolymers of ethyl acrylate with chloroethylvinyl ether, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(b) to Chapter 39	12%
ex. 39.02 C XIV (a)	Polyacrylic acid, slightly cross-linked of which an ammoniacal aqueous solution containing 3 grammes per litre has a dynamic viscosity of 15 pascal seconds at 20° centigrade	total suspension
ex. 39.02 C XIV (b)	Poly (vinyl fluoride) in the form of sheets	total suspension
39.03 B V (a) 1	Ethylcellulose (not plasticised)	4%
ex. 39.03 B V (a) 2	Ethylhydroxyethycellulose insoluble in water	4%
ex. 39.05 B	Rubber hydrochloride in sheets of a thickness not exceeding 0.02 mm	total suspension
ex. 41.02 B	Bovine skins, chrome tanned in the moist state (wet blue)	total suspension
ex 41.03 B I	Sheep and lambskin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08; other: not further prepared than tanned	total suspension
41.04 B I	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08; other: not further prepared than tanned	total suspension
ex. 41.05 B I	Other reptile skin leather, not further prepared than tanned	total suspension
ex. 44.28 C	Shingles for roofs and walls, of coniferous wood	total suspension
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)	4%
ex 48.01 E	Japanese tissue (a) (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for wrapping man-made textile fibres (continuous) in the course of industrial processing	total suspension
ex. 49.11 B	Microcopies on an opaque base	total suspension
ex. 51.01 A	Single yarn of polytetrafluoroethylene	total suspension
51.01 B I	Hollow-filament yarn of regenerated textile fibres	total suspension
ex. 51.04 A	Woven fabrics of polyvinyl alcohol fibres for machine embroidery	total suspension
ex. 54.03 B I (a)	Unbleached linen yarn (excluding yarn of flax tow), measuring per kg 30,000 m or less, for the manufacture of multiple or cables yarns for the footwear industry or for whipping cables	total suspension
ex. 56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamides obtained by polycondensation of metaphenylenediamine and isophthalic acid	total suspension
ex. 58.01 B	Carpets, carpeting and rugs of silk or of waste silk other than noil, of which the pile contains not less than 85% by weight of silk or of waste silk other than noil	20% with a max. duty of 4 u.a. per m^2
ex. 59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics of aromatic polyamide man-made fibres produced by polycondensation of metaphenylenediamine and isophthalic acid	total suspension
ex. 59.04	Coir yarn for the manufacture of carpets, carpeting and rugs, mats and the like (a)	total suspension
ex. 59.17 D	Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (polytetrafluoroethylene), bleached, impregnated, whether or not oiled	total suspension
ex. 81.04 G I	Manganese electrolytic of a purity of at least 99.5%	total suspension
ex. 81.04 K I	Waste and scrap of titanium	total suspension
ex. 81.04 M	Waste and scrap of uranium depleted in U 235	total suspension
ex. 84.63	Forged and roughly shaped generator and turbine shafts of a weight exceeding 150 tons	total suspension

(a) The application of this suspension will be subject to the conditions determined by the competent authorities.

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973, contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The texts of the following Regulations and notices reimposing the Common Customs Tariff

Duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

CCT no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. no.
Notices				
ex 55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton: A. Containing 85% or more by weight of cotton: II Other: —Unbleached, of a width of: —More than 165 cm	India	July 6, 1973	2763/72
	(*Official Journal* No. C52 dated July 5, 1973)			
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils, or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being basic constitutents of the preparations: A. Light oils: III For other purposes: (a) Special spirits: 1. White spirit 2. Other (b) Other	Trinidad and Tobago	June 30, 1973	2761/72
46.02	Plaiting materials bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, including matting, mats and screens; straw envelopes for bottles.	South Korea	June 30, 1973	2761/72
69.02	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory constructional goods, other than goods falling within heading No. 69.01	Yugoslavia	June 30, 1973	2761/72
ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not: —of hemps	Yugoslavia	June 30, 1973	2765/72
ex 64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material: —Half-boots, knee boots, high boots and galoshes	Yugoslavia	June 30, 1973	2765/72
	(*Official Journal* No. C51 dated June 30, 1973)			
Regulation (CEE) No. 1853/73				
60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised: A. Of cotton	Developing countries	July 14, 1973	2764/72
Regulation (CEE) No. 1854/73				
ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: —Of cotton	India	July 14, 1973	2764/72
	(*Official Journal* No. L188 dated July 11, 1973)			

EEC/NORWAY AGREEMENT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L171, June 27, 1973, contains the text of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Norway which was signed on May 14, 1973, and a number of related documents as follows:

Regulation (EEC) No. 1691/73 concluding an Agreement between the EEC and Norway and adopting provisions for its implementation.

Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Norway.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Regulation (EEC) No. 1692/73 on the safeguard measures provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Norway.

Regulation (EEC) No. 1693/73 establishing Community supervision of imports of certain products originating in Norway. Information concerning the date of the entry into force of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Norway.

Decision 73/155/ECSC opening tariff preferences for products covered by the European Coal and Steel Community and originating in Norway.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services Branch, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 458 to 461 (exports to Norway), ext. 7174/408/482 (imports from Norway into the EEC other than the UK).

Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3713 (imports into the UK from Norway); ext. 2713 (rules of origin); ext. 2303/2305 (general).

HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel: 01-626 1515).

Imports of zip fasteners from Japan

THE *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C51, June 30, 1973, states that the Commission has initiated an anti-dumping/anti-subsidies (countervailing) investigation into imports of zip fasteners from Japan. This prodedure is in accordance with Articles 10(2) and 25 of Council Regulations (EEC) No. 459/68 of April 5, 1968.

Interested parties may submit their views in writing by July 30, 1973, to the Commission of European Communities, Directorate General for External Relations, 200 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels (telex: Comeurbru 21877).

It is understood that the Commission is also prepared to receive oral evidence. Parties wishing to submit oral evidence should make a formal request for a hearing when submitting written views.

Further information: Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 326, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel: 01-222-7877 ext. 2500).

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PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, JULY 16

New jobs in Hull

In response to a question originally put to the Secretary of State for Employment on the estimated number of new jobs created in the Hull exchange area for each year since 1970 and what proportion was as a result of Government regional policies, Mr. Grant said that he had been asked to reply. The full figures were not available but an estimate, based on jobs arising in projects which received Industrial Development Certificates, was as follows: 1970—990 jobs estimated to arise; 1971—340; 1972—540, and 1973 to date—1,350 jobs. The IDC exemption limit in the region had been raised in December 1970 and again in July 1972. The figures excluded jobs arising from non-manufacturing projects and additional employment in existing buildings. There was no basis for estimating the proportion that resulted from Government regional policy.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered a number of questions on industrial development in Wales, Scotland and the Northern Region.

NCB compensation payments

Asked what were the annual payments being made by the National Coal Board as compensation to former owners; for how long these payments would continue; and what would be the total amount paid in compensation by the time that this obligation was extinguished, Mr. Emery replied: 'None. Compensation under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1946 was payable by the Government, principally by the issue of Government stock. The Board were deemed to have borrowed from the Government an amount equal to the compensation paid, £388 million. All claims arising under the act have been settled.'

Micro-electronics industry grants

Replying to a question asking under what authority grants had been made available to the microcircuits industry in the UK; what total of such grants had been paid since 1970; what amounts had been allocated to each recipient; and for what purpose such sums had been made available, Mr. Grant said: 'Apart from investment grants and regional development grants of general application, some support has been given specifically to the micro-electronics industry under the Development of Inventions Act 1967 and the Science and Technology Act 1965. Except for two collaborative agreements made in 1967, and for which small amounts remained to be paid after 1970, this support was not in the form of grants, but is recoverable on sales or on future profits.'

Consumer advice centres

A Member asked the Secretary of State if he would place in the library copies of the document about the development of consumer advice centres which the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs was circulating to local authorities. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied that copies of the document 'Consumer Advice Centres: the need, and the Role of Local Authorities' was available in the library and the vote office. The document indicated the way in which he hoped a network of advice centres would develop and it was intended to be the basis of discussions which he proposed to have with representatives of local authorities, their associations, and other bodies in the autumn.

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister for Industry: Mr. Tom Boardman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Peter Emery

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Drumalbyn

Limitation of export credits

Sir Geoffrey Howe, asked whether it was the policy of HMG generally to support the Commission in its efforts to limit the period of export credit guarantees to a maximum of five years; and what type of exceptions the Government was prepared to recommend, replied: 'The Commission has recently put forward a proposal for limiting and controlling export credits to the State trading and industrial countries. The proposals are in line with our policy of trying to limit the extension of export credits where this can be done without detriment to our own trading position. The terms of the Commission's proposal will be studied by ourselves and our EEC colleagues in Brussels in the usual way.'

Increases in exports

Replying to a question asking by what percentage the value and volume of British exports had increased since sterling was allowed to float, Sir Geoffrey Howe said; 'The increase in value between the second quarter of this year and the corresponding quarter of last year was 23 per cent; for the volume of exports, information on which is available up to May 1973, the increase between April and May this year and the corresponding period of last year was 15 per cent.'

Imports from Caribbean

Asked what quantities of sugar, bananas and citrus fruits and juices, respectively, were imported into the UK from Commonwealth Caribbean countries in 1970, 1971 and 1972, Sir Geoffrey Howe gave the following information:

	1970	1971	1972
	Tons		
Raw sugar	719,850	719,682	732,732
Bananas	280,362	241,531	230,343
Citrus fruits	3,144	6,663	6,110
Citrus fruit juices	8,889	11,577	8,758

Berne Union compliance

In answer as to which countries of Western Europe had failed to follow the recommendations of the Berne Union, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'The Berne Union does not make recommendations as such. When an understanding on a particular matter has been reached between Berne Union members, experience has shown that it is followed by the members concerned.'

Assistance on high seas

The Secretary of State was asked if he would communicate with the masters of British ships in the South Pacific reminding them of their obligations under Article 12 of the Geneva Convention on the High Seas relating to the rendering of assistance to any person found at sea in danger of being lost. Mr. Onslow replied: 'No. The requirements of Article 12(1)(a) of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas have been a statutory duty under British law for the past 62 years. Masters are reminded of this duty every year in the Annual Summary of Admiralty Notices to Mariners.'

UK oil refining

A Member put the question: Having regard to the onset of fuel shortages including crude oil and petrol, in Europe and North America, what steps were being taken to safeguard and improve United Kingdom petroleum refining prospects, and exports of petroleum products. Mr. Boardman stated that the Government was continuing to encourage the development of refining in the UK to meet both home demand and to provide some surplus for export.

Payments to ICL

It was asked what was the total amount of money advanced under the Science and Technology Act 1965 between the date of enactment and June 1970 and thereafter including projected grants to ICL. Mr. Chataway replied: 'Under the Science and Technology Act 1965 approximately £0.5 million was paid to ICL or the companies from which it was formed in respect of various cost-shared Research and Development contracts up to June 1970. Since that date,

a further £43 million has been paid or committed to ICL under the Act, made up of the £40 million support for general R & D in the period to September 1976 which I announced on July 4, and about £3 million for specific cost-shared R & D projects. The figures excluded payments made to ICL under the 1969 Computers Merger Scheme, covered by the Industrial Expansion Act 1968.'

Relocation of service industries

It was asked if a review could be made of proposals announced in June for grants for the relocation of those employed in service industries and occupations, so as to relate them to the number of job opportunities transferred instead of to the number of employees moving to the new location. In reply, Mr. Grant said: 'A contribution towards the costs of moving staff helps the Assisted Areas to secure a good share of top quality service jobs. These jobs are likely to be filled in time from within the Assisted Areas. Moreover the total number of job opportunities created by a move is fully taken into account through the rent relief grant which is paid in respect of the accommodation required for all the jobs created by the move.'

IDCs in non-Assisted Areas

Mr. Grant was asked what was the number of industrial development certificates granted outside the assisted areas in each of the years from 1964 to 1972 and the number granted to the latest available date in 1973. He gave the following information: 1964—550; 1965—487; 1966—585; 1967—790; 1968—864; 1969—1005; 1970—873; 1971—679; 1972—870; 1973 (Jan.-May)—464. For purposes of comparison figures were given for areas outside the present Assisted Areas and for schemes of 15,000 sq. ft. and over.

Major basic materials imports

Asked if a table would be published showing imported major basic materials, except food, indicating in each case the point of entry price for June of each year from 1963 to the nearest available date, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the information was not available in the form requested. Changes in point of entry prices were broadly reflected in the price index numbers provided in the following table:

PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MAJOR BASIC MATERIALS IMPORTED INTO THE UK 1963 = 10

	June 1963	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972	June 1973 p
Iron ore	100.0	99.3	98.4	98.2	96.2	96.2	96.8	105.1	124.5	124.2	134.4
Tungsten ore	92.6	164.9	322.3	384.8	522.6	490.3	610.0	1,008.5	666.4	454.2	483.1
Non-ferrous base metals:											
Aluminium ingots	99.5	106.1	108.3	108.3	108.3	130.5	136.7	144.4	144.4	123.5	131.4
Nickel	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.4	140.5	153.6	187.0	194.2	180.9	211.3
Copper	100.0	125.2	202.6	262.5	157.2	205.3	267.8	263.2	194.1	179.1	293.7
Zinc	98.9	168.9	148.7	128.4	129.7	144.4	155.0	161.4	169.9	190.2	336.8
Tin	99.7	130.2	164.9	140.5	134.3	143.5	157.2	164.9	160.4	162.4	196.7
Lead	102.4	140.9	159.5	148.2	130.5	159.1	190.4	205.4	176.9	193.7	264.7
Soya beans	98.5	95.2	109.2	120.5	106.3	120.4	117.2	128.3	139.0	140.6	234.4
Groundnut oil	100.6	113.1	108.4	107.7	107.2	120.3	146.4	162.0	190.9	168.4	199.5
Hides and skins	97.1	102.6	119.6	179.2	121.1	121.1	153.3	135.7	152.7	208.4	269.1
Textiles:											
Raw cotton	100.0	101.0	99.9	97.1	93.9	111.2	104.2	105.6	120.7	118.8	169.5
Raw wool	99.9	102.3	84.6	96.9	86.8	87.3	84.6	76.2	72.8	100.0	255.4
Jute	100.0	99.4	131.9	149.3	138.6	140.9	167.6	160.2	164.5	159.0	162.0
Timber:											
Softwood	99.8	108.0	113.2	113.8	113.0	125.7	132.5	138.4	144.9	151.3	256.6
Hardwood	99.6	102.2	104.3	106.3	107.6	126.1	134.3	139.2	147.7	163.2	261.9
Plywood	100.0	101.8	113.7	116.3	110.8	124.9	134.8	143.1	146.3	160.4	200.2
Natural rubber	101.6	92.7	96.9	89.3	78.0	88.6	111.4	91.2	76.4	71.6	136.5
Woodpulp	98.9	104.2	108.8	104.5	104.0	118.1	124.9	140.8	150.5	143.6	156.3
Sulphur crude	101.7	94.2	107.7	156.9	184.2	217.6	205.5	124.9	117.1	105.0	125.1

Funds to UKAEA

In response to a question asking what funds had been made available to the UK Atomic Energy Authority under Section 4 of the Science and Technology Act 1965 in the last five years; and for what purposes, Mr. Emery said: 'The net cost to the Atomic Energy Vote of work undertaken by the AEA under Section 4 of the Science and Technology Act 1965 in the five years to March 31, 1973, was some £12 million. Most of this work fell into six broad areas of technology: plant performance and reliability, process development, materials development and quality control, electrotechnology, computing and computer software and environmental research.'

Birmingham airport terminal

In reply to being asked what decision had been reached about the site of the new terminal for the expanded Birmingham Airport, Mr. Onslow said that a decision would be made after advice had been received from the Civil Aviation Authority, which was expected shortly.

Future offshore licensing

Asked what consultation he had had with interested parties regarding the régime to be adopted in the next round of licences for the UK sector of the Continental Shelf, Mr. Boardman said that future licensing policy was currently under consideration by the Government. Consultation was with other Departments.

North Sea oil concessions

Two questions were put by a Member on how many tons of oil (at current prices fob) would have to be produced from block 211/21 to produce royalties equivalent to the sum which Shell/Esso paid for their block in the 4th round of North Sea licences, and how many tons of oil (at current prices fob) would have to be produced from the four blocks surrounding 211/21 allocated to Shell/Esso to produce royalties equivalent to the initial consideration for these blocks. Mr. Boardman responded: 'Based on an estimated well head value of a typical North Sea crude oil, the production would have to be about 20 million tons from block 211/21 and 35,000 tons from the four other blocks.'

Asked if he would list the companies which obtained blocks in both the auction and discretionary part of the 4th round of licences for North Sea oil and gas, indicating the block number and the sums paid, Mr. Boardman answered that lists of companies awarded licences under both systems of licensing were available for reference in the library. The following companies or groups of companies were awarded blocks under both the discretionary and auction systems in the 4th round of licensing:

Company or Group	Blocks	Sums paid
Conoco/NCB Group	48/15*, 48/20b, 48/24b, 48/25b, 49/6b, 49/11b, 49/12b, 49/13	£475,150
BGC/Amoco Group	30/22*, 47/15, 48/11b, 53/3	£1,091,577
Conoco/NCB/ Gulf Group	3/2, 9/21, 15/14, 15/19, 16/6, 29/19. 30/28*, 102/25†, 102/29†, 210/3, 211/28	£1,609,771
Hamilton Group	9/8, 9/28, 9/29, 15/24*, 205/24†, 210/14	£720,640
Phillips/Fina Group	16/17, 16/27*, 20/4, 30/27	£677,590
Shell/Esso Group	3/12, 15/18, 15/25, 22/22b, 22/23b, 22/26b, 29/1, 39/12, 39/17, 49/9, 49/14b, 210/20, 210/25, 211/13, 211/14, 211/16, 211/21*, 211/23, 211/26	£21,194,185
Texaco North Sea (UK) Ltd.	13/22, 14,20, 15/7, 15/16, 15/23*, 20/5, 103/6†, 207/1†	£1,208,696
Total/Pict Group	3/1, 3/6, 3/18*, 3/19, 211/17*	£147,522
Total/Elf Group	14/30*, 16/22, 29/30	£963,064

* Auction block. † Block not in North Sea.

Aircraft loading at London airports

The Secretary of State was asked if he would set out his criteria for calculation of average aircraft loading for aircraft using the London area airports in 1985, giving minimum and maximum estimates of the likely figure. Mr. Onslow said that the criteria used for such calculations would normally include estimates of the composition of airline fleets and the consequent 'mix' of aircraft using the airports in 1985, and the predicted load factors of these aircraft. The recent estimates produced by the Civil Aviation Authority did not contain maximum and minimum estimates and they were not immediately available from any other source.

Subsequently it was asked if the Secretary of State would publish in the Official Report the forecast of demand and runway capacity at London area airports for 1985 for average aircraft loadings of 175, 200 and 225 persons, respectively, in the same manner as in Table 7.16 of the CAA Report of May 1973. Mr. Onslow gave the following information, based on the demand and capacity forecasts used by the CAA in their report 'Forecasts of Air Traffic and Capacity at Airports in the London Area':

DEMAND AND RUNWAY CAPACITY AT LONDON AREA AIRPORTS 1985

	('000 air transport movements) Average aircraft loadings					
	175		200		225	
(a) Demand to be met at Heathrow, Gatwick, Maplin	A	B	A	B	A	B
Mark I Channel Tunnel	491	511	432	450	390	406
No Channel Tunnel	511	531	450	468	406	422
(b) Runway capacities						
Heathrow						
1. Mixed mode						338
2. Segregated mode						306
Gatwick						168
Maplin (one runway)						(100)
Total (with Heathrow mixed mode)						606
Total (with Heathrow segregated)						574

A—Includes traffic diverted to Maplin consequent on closure of Stansted and Southend and restriction of Luton to 3.5 million passengers pa.
B—Assumes closure of all three airports listed under A above.

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

Aircraft noise

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was asked what consultations he had had with the Civil Aviation Authority since June 13, 1973, on the likely future levels of aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick on the basis of Maplin proceeding or Maplin not proceeding. Mr. Onslow replied: 'My officials have had preliminary discussions with CAA officials on the work which needs to be done on estimates of future noise levels.'

TUESDAY, JULY 17

Manufacturers of TV receivers

The number of television manufacturers in the United Kingdom still engaged in manufacturing VHF receivers for television was asked for by a Member. Mr. Grant replied that dual-standard, monochrome television sets capable of receiving 405 lines VHF transmissions were supplied by four United Kingdom manufacturers, but only one made the sets here. Some sets would continue to be available next year, but production after then would continue only if it is economic. 'VHF receivers for use with VHF cable systems are made to special order by at least two United Kingdom companies,' said Mr. Grant. 'Production of these sets is running down as converters become available to permit UHF receivers to be used with these cable systems. It is not possible to say whether production will cease entirely.'

European Space Agency

A statement on the proposed European Space Agency was asked for. Mr. Heseltine said: 'The proposal to establish a European Space Agency was agreed in principle at the meeting of the Ministerial European Space Conference in December 1972. European Ministers considered the progress made towards establishing the new Agency at a further meeting of the European Space Conference held in Brussels last week. This meeting also reviewed the support forthcoming in Europe for three new proposed space programmes —the L3S heavy launcher, the Spacelab (as part of the US Post Apollo Programme), and a satellite for maritime communication. Since it was found that a number of countries were not yet in a position to make firm commitments to these new programmes, the meeting was adjourned until July 31.'

Beer sales

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what percentage of beer sales goes through managed, tenanted and free public houses: and what was the figure five years ago.

'Unofficial estimates suggest that of beer sold through public houses in 1972, 34 per cent was sold in managed houses, 46 per cent in tenanted houses and 20 per cent in free houses,' he replied. 'The broadly equivalent figures for 1967 based on the Monopolies Commission's Report on the Supply of Beer are 33 per cent, 49.5 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively.'

Asked whether he would meet the National Federation of Licensed Victuallers before he saw the Brewers' Society, Sir Geoffrey said: 'I hope to meet both organisations shortly.'

Regional development grants

A question was put on the total number of regional development grants paid out under the Industry Act, the total sums involved, the total related investment involved and the respective totals for Scotland. Mr. Grant answered: 'By July 6, eleven thousand applications for regional development grant had been received covering capital expenditure of £277.1 million and grant of £24.7 million had been paid on £119.5 million of that expenditure. Within these totals, some four and a half thousand applications had been made in respect of capital expenditure in Scotland amounting to £100.9 million, and grant of £9.0 million had been paid in respect of £43.5 million of that expenditure.'

IDC refusals

In answer to a question on the number of applications for industrial development certificates refused in England in 1972: and how this figure compared with the figures for 1970 and 1971, Mr. Grant said that there were 194 refusals in 1970, 112 in 1971 and 55 in 1972 in England. The figures were not comparable because IDC control was discontinued in the Development Areas in July 1972 and the exemption limit was raised in December 1970 and July 1972.

Replying to a similar question but on IDC refusals in Staffordshire, Mr. Grant said there were 32 refusals in 1970, 17 in 1971 and six in 1972 in the Employment Exchange Areas approximating to Staffordshire. The figures were not comparable because the IDC exemption limit was raised in December 1970 and July 1972.

Use of the term 'Shetland'

Would representations be made, inquired a Member, to the International Wool Textile Organisation Conference against the French proposal that the term 'Shetland' should be deprived of any geographical significance. 'The practicability of defining "Shetland" is being studied by our own wool textile industry in the light of the French desire to do so,' answered Mr. Grant. 'At this stage I think it is right to leave the industrial interests concerned to pursue the question in the International Wool Textile Organisation, which is an industry body.'

Concorde

Figures showing the total average cost per annum of Concorde since 1962 were requested. Mr. Heseltine said that the annual average of Concorde expenditure in the UK between December 1962 and December 1972 at the price levels current when costs were incurred had been £46 million a year. At 1962 prices, the annual average expenditure in this country had been £28.9 million a year.

Aircraft hijacking precautions

Various questions were put in the Lords on aircraft hijacking. Asked what was the present position with regard to steps to be taken in respect of the hijacking of aeroplanes, Lord Drumalbyn said that stringent security measures would continue to be maintained at our airports. The House would be resuming consideration of the Protection of Aircraft Bill the following week. Among other things, the Bill would enable the Government to give effect to the Montreal Convention on acts of sabotage against civil aviation. We had already ratified the Tokyo and Hague Conventions dealing with other crimes against civil aviation, particularly hijacking. A special Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation was to open in Rome in August where the United Kingdom/Swiss proposal and a French proposal would be on the agenda. 'We have now agreed with the French and the Swiss Governments that we should put forward a joint proposal which will incorporate the relevant parts of the Hague and Montreal Conventions within the Chicago Convention and thus bring them within the discipline of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. We have been doing our best to get international support for the joint proposal and for the strengthening of the ICAO's powers to suspend air services to defaulting states.'

A further question was put asking whether the Government would be taking any steps to see that those who harboured hijackers should not have available to them the air services which they were reducing by retaining the criminals who were carrying on their activities in that particular direction? Would the next Convention be asked whether steps would be taken internationally to implement such measures as are decided upon.

Lord Drumalbyn replied: 'I think the main problem here is that one can only act by international agreement. If we were to take action on our own, no doubt it would be quite easy for hijackers and states that harbour them to get away with the matter: the hijackers could find some safe resting-place. The object of our proposal is to make certain that ICAO will have the means to deal with these matters; but at the end of the day sanctions are a matter for the United Nations.'

Another Lord wanted to know whether any attempt had been made to get agreement at any rate within the members of the EEC, to which the Minister replied that they had come fairly close to it. France and Britain, together with Switzerland, had separate amendments to propose to the Chicago Convention. 'Now we have got together with them, and we are doing our best to get the widest possible acceptance in Europe and elsewhere.'

It was then asked whether consideration would be given to the fact that it was most important that the proposals that were put forward, for example, by Canada and America on a previous occasion, should be supported by Britain. Were we taking any steps ourselves in order to alter the

UK EXPENDITURE

	Actual expenditure (historic prices)				At 1962 economic conditions			
	A/F and engine dev.	Intramural	Prod.	Total	A/F and engine dev.	Intramural	Prod.	Total
1963	3.1	1.1	—	4.2	3.0	1.1	—	4.1
1964	6.4	1.2	—	7.6	5.8	1.1	—	6.9
1965	15.2	1.9	—	17.1	12.7	1.6	—	14.3
1966	34.3	3.6	—	37.9	27.1	2.8	—	29.9
1967	45.5	3.6	—	49.1	34.8	2.7	—	37.5
1968	50.6	4.6	0.9	56.1	35.6	3.2	0.6	39.4
1969	49.4	6.9	1.9	58.2	32.1	4.5	1.2	37.8
1970	56.9	7.7	5.9	70.5	32.8	4.5	3.4	40.7
1971	58.1	5.2	13.7	77.0	30.2	2.7	7.1	40.0
1972	53.1	6.0	22.8	81.9	24.7	2.8	10.5	38.0
Total				459.6				288.6

Handling facilities at Heathrow

Answering a question on the estimated cost of enlarging the ground handling facilities at London Airport, Heathrow, to meet the expected passenger and freight traffic between now and 1985, Mr. Onslow said: 'I am advised by the British Airports Authority that it will be necessary to spend approximately £75 million on terminals and related facilities at Heathrow and Gatwick to cater for the increased volume of traffic expected in the London area up to 1980. Detailed forecasts beyond that date have not been made but this is a point which will be considered in the promised report on the Maplin project.'

Chicago arrangement; and, if so, what were they? And would we take further steps to stop those who harbour hijackers from having the facilities to which they are not entitled? Lord Drumalbyn said: 'The proposal that we are putting forward is designed to achieve that object. It will incorporate the first 11 Articles of the Hague Convention and the 13 Articles of the Montreal Convention, which deal with hijacking and sabotage, into the Convention. If our proposals are accepted, it will be possible for ICAO to recommend the withdrawal of rights or overflight by airlines of defaulting States. This is covered, I think, by Article 87 of the Chicago Convention.'

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18

United States investments

Replying to a question asking how much United States investment has been placed in the UK, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic and Belgium; and whether he will explain the trend, Sir Geoffrey Howe gave the following preliminary figures for 1971 of direct investment by the United States in European countries, published by the US Department of Commerce:

	Net capital outflow	Reinvested earnings
	Million US dollars	
United Kingdom	646	297
France	241	171
Italy	330	−10
Netherlands	94	69
Western Germany	474	145
Belgium and Luxembourg	167	122

United States direct investment in Europe had increased substantially in the last few years, during which period international investment generally had played an increasingly important part in the growth of world production and trade.

British exports to Japan

Sir Geoffrey Howe, asked what, in view of the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany sold 6,000 cars to Japan in the first four months of 1973 compared with the British performance of 400, his department proposed to do to improve the British performance, replied: 'We shall continue to give every encouragement and assistance to British manufacturers in Japan as in other markets; the primary task before the industry however is to expand production, particularly of those British cars which are in demand in Japan.'

Further asked whether, in order to improve trade with Japan, he would advise exporters to study the local market and its specific requirements, and ways of improving delivery times and servicing, Sir Geoffrey said: 'Yes. The British Overseas Trade Board give a high priority to assisting British exporters in their understanding of the needs of the Japanese market. The Exports to Japan Unit has been especially established to promote interest in and understanding of the Japanese market amongst British exporters and in the course of this work particular stress is laid on delivery and service.'

Sub-standard tyres

A Member asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that British tyre manufacturers disposed of as scrap new and remoulded tyres containing production faults, which rendered them unfit for sale to the public, but which were recovered from scrap heaps and sold for use on private and commercial vehicles: and whether he would take action to prohibit this resale of unsafe tyres, or make an order for their destruction at the factory. Also would he now make a statement on the results of his inquiry, held in April 1973, into sub-standard tyres, known as 'killer tyres', imported from Europe and elsewhere. Mr. Grant, in reply, said: 'I am advised that production methods in the UK of British tyre manufacturers who make both new and remoulded tyres provide for the mutilation of all tyres unfit for sale to the public before disposal as scrap. I hope that it will be possible to make a further statement shortly about means of preventing the sale of sub-standard tyres reaching distributors from other sources.'

Aid to shipbuilders

Asked what aid had been provided to the shipbuilding industry during the first quarter of the financial year 1973, Mr. Grant said that special assistance given direct to shipbuilding companies during the period April 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973, amounted to £7.4 million. The figure included £2.6 million by way of loans, £4.8 million in construction grants and a small amount of interest relief grant, but does not include Shipbuilders Relief or any assistance given under general measures of support for industry.

It was also asked what total aid had been provided from public funds to shipbuilding companies in the UK during the past 10 years, specifying the amount paid to companies in which the State had an investment and to the remainder. Mr. Grant replied that special assistance given direct to the shipbuilding industry by way of loans, grants and purchase of equity capital during the 10 years ending March 31, 1973, was as follows:

	Grants	Loans	Equity capital	Total assistance
	£ million			
Companies in which the State has an interest	25.2	28.9	14.0	68.2
Other companies	17.5	14.2	—	31.6
All companies	42.7	43.1	14.0	99.8

The figures do not include Shipbuilders Relief or any assistance given under general measures of support for industry.

Barking power station

In reply to a question asking the Secretary of State if, in view of the possible damage to the amenities of Thamesmead which could result from such a building, he would call in for his own decision the planning application for a power station on the riverside at Barking, Mr. Emery replied: 'The Central Electricity Generating Board have applied for consent under Section 2 of the Electric Lighting Act 1909, together with deemed planning permission under Section 40(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, for a 2,000-MW oil-fired generating station at Barking. No decision will be taken on the Board's application until any representations which may be made have been fully considered.'

Use of coal reserves

Mr. Emery, asked what general directions had been given to the National Coal Board to exploit known coal reserves, in view of the world energy crisis which was likely to cause industrial problems, said 'None. The Department is discussing long-term coal output with the National Coal Board. The Government considers that talk of an energy crisis frequently overlooks new discoveries and sources of energy.'

Governments grants to industry

It was asked what were the total grants and subsidies committed by HM Government (a) to the nationalised industries, and (b) to the private sector. Mr. Grant, pursuant to his reply (Official Report, July 9, 1973; Vol. 859, c.251), gave the following information: 'Provision in the 1973/4 Supply Estimates for expenditure by the Department of Trade and Industry on grants and subsidies is as follows: (i) to nationalised industries, £162.9 million; (ii) to undertakings in the private sector, £495.3 million. In addition, assistance to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company of up to £1.75 million has since been announced. Grants to the nationalised industries include assistance under the Coal Act (1973), investment grants, grants under the Local Employment Act (1972) and Regional Development Grants. Grants to the private sector include investment grants, grants under the Local Employment Act (1972), grants under the Industry Act (1972) (Regional Development Grants, interest relief and removal grants, shipbuilding construction grants and special grants to Govan and Cammell Laird), grants under the Development of Tourism Act 1969, Mineral Exploration Grants and grants to the Research Associations.

'The totals do not include loans, purchase of equity and other shareholdings, or support for development projects where arrangements are made for the Government to recover this contribution if the project is successful. Grants-in-aid and expenditure on export promotion are also excluded; details may be found in the 1973/4 Supply Estimates.'

Standardised steel prices

Asked if he would give a general direction to the British Steel Corporation to standardise prices throughout the UK, Mr. Emery said: 'No. BSC and the private sector steel producers are required by the Treaty of Paris to publish basing point prices for ECSC products applicable to all customers within the Community, with freight charged separately. Steel products not covered by the ECSC continue to be sold in the main at uniform delivered prices throughout the UK.'

Concorde noise levels

It was asked what were the latest estimates of the noise levels expected at take off and landing for Concorde on entry into airline service; and how the figures compared with those for the latest versions of the VC10, Boeing 707, Boeing 747, DC8, DC10, Trident, BAC 1-11 and Lockheed TriStar. Mr. Onslow stated that studies into Concorde's noise were continuing. The manufacturers' estimate remained that Concorde's noise levels on certification would be 114 EPNdB on take-off and 115 EPNdB on landing. These compared with existing aircraft as follows:

	EPNdB	
	Take-off	Landing
VC10	110	115
Boeing 707-320C	114	120
DC8-61	115	116
Boeing 747-200B	108	109
Trident 3B	105	110
BAC 1-11 500	99	104
Lockheed 10-11	98	103
DC 10-10	96	102

Post-Apollo programme

A Member wanted to know for what reasons decisions on European participation in the post-Apollo programme had been postponed from July 13 to July 31. Mr. Heseltine replied: 'At the meeting of the European Space Conference on July 12 it was found that a number of countries were not yet in a position to make firm commitments to the three new space programmes under consideration—the L3S heavy launcher, the Spacelab (as part of the US post-Apollo pro-

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT

continued

gramme) and a satellite for maritime communication. In these circumstances, the Conference decided to adjourn its meeting until July 31, so as to allow more time for those countries to reach decisions, and thus to provide a better basis for the consideration by all member states of their attitude both to the new programmes and to the proposed European Space Agency.'

THURSDAY, JULY 19

Shepperton Studios

Asked whether he would make a statement about the future of Shepperton Studios, Mr. Grant said that the NFFC had had further discussions with Lion International Ltd., following the agreement in principle which he announced on November 7, 1972. They had now agreed detailed terms with the company, particulars of which were being issued to the Press in the following statement: 'National Film Finance Corporation ("NFFC"), Lion International Ltd. ("Lion") and Shepperton Studios Ltd., announce that, pursuant to the agreement in principle announced on November 7, 1972, they have now agreed detailed arrangements concerning the future of the facilities at Shepperton Studios. The present agreement ensures the continuation of Shepperton as a major British film production centre, improves its commercial viability, and in no way impairs existing facilities. In due course, however, the unused land which will not form part of the revised Shepperton facilities will be released from NFFC's veto restrictions.

'Of the 11 film stages currently available at Shepperton eight will be retained under the new arrangements. These eight stages account for over 90 per cent of the existing stage space there and they include the silent stage, the largest stage in Europe. Apart from the three surplus stages, the only facilities excluded from the revised studio layout are a scene dock and the Old House which is currently used for administration purposes. The scene dock facilities will be provided within the scope of buildings existing within the reorganised studio. Although the Old House is excluded from the new studio boundaries, this building and the lawn in front of it are expected to remain available for studio administration purposes and for occasional filming.

'Because there are no film lot facilities within the revised studio boundaries, Lion has obtained from the Metropolitan Water Board an agreement to grant a lease for a term of 20 years of five acres of open ground adjacent to the existing studio area and these five acres will be used as a lot. The Metropolitan Water Board will have the right in certain special circumstances to determine the lease on 12 months' notice, but in that event Lion would anticipate no difficulty in arranging alternative lot facilities. Additionally, arrangements have been entered into which will make available further facilities in the close vicinity of the studios for shooting river scenes and wooded areas.

'The maps attached to this statement show: (a) The boundaries of the studio owned by Shepperton Studios Ltd. comprising an area of about 60 acres; (b) the boundaries of the new film production site to which NFFC's veto restrictions will continue to apply in future comprising an area of about 20 acres; and (c) the new lot areas.

'The board of Lion states, with the full support of J. H. Vavasseur and Company Ltd. majority shareholders in Lion:

"As a matter of firm policy Lion has determined that it will continue to operate a major film studio at Shepperton for so long as this activity may be maintained on a basis of commercial viability. The board of Lion is therefore prepared: A—To agree manning levels with each of the unions represented amongst the work force at Shepperton and to enter into all reasonable undertakings as to future employment in the light of these agreements. B—To take active steps to optimise the long-term trading position within the boundaries agreed with NFFC as the new studio complex. C—To finance a programme of re-equipment currently being planned".

'I am arranging to have a copy of the maps referred to above placed in the Library.'

Multinational companies in British industry

A Member wanted to know which were the largest 20 industries by turnover and, in the case of each, what was the percentage of turnover accounted for by multinational companies; which were the latter companies involved; and what was the equivalent position, respectively, five and ten years ago. Sir Geoffrey Howe said that at present he had no information of that kind for any more recent year than 1963. The figures available for that year related to product groups rather than industries (these are set out below so far as they can be given). The restrictions on disclosure which prevented certain figures from being given also debarred him from naming the companies concerned.

SALES OF THE 20 LARGEST PRODUCT GROUPS IN 1963 ACCOUNTED FOR BY FOREIGN-CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES

Product group	Total sales £ million	Sales by foreign-controlled enterprises £ million	Sales by foreign-controlled enterprises As a percentage of total sales
Cigarettes	1,027	*	*
Cars	642	*	*
Beer	484	Nil	Nil
Animal feedingstuffs	304	6.0	2
Commercial vehicles	292	*	*
Organic chemicals	235	20.5	9
Paper, uncoated	229	3.2	1
Iron castings	228	26.6	12
Sugar	201	*	*
Bread	183	*	*
Inorganic chemicals	178	5.3	3
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	176	37.5	21
Man-made fibres	172	*	*
Motor bodies	164	*	*
Copper and copper manufactures	154	*	*
Worsted yarn	153	*	*
Cocoa products	147	*	*
Whisky	142	*	*
Pharmaceuticals	140	63.3	45
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	137	*	*

Source: 1963 census of production

* Cannot be disclosed with out breach of commercial confidence

HS.146 forecasts

A Member wanted to know if, bearing in mind substantial discrepancies in estimates from different sources on the size of the world market for the HS.146, an independent investigation would be instituted into the methods of calculation and accuracy of the forecasts being used, before coming to a conclusion on the funding of the project by HM Government. Mr. Onslow replied: 'We have carried out our own thorough investigation as a normal part of our appraisal of this project.'

University liaison offices

Asked if he would give a revised list showing how many liaison offices in universities and polytechnics would close and how many liaison officers would become redundant as a result of the decision to withdraw support, Mr. Grant said he was glad of the opportunity to correct mistakes which occurred in his reply of May 8 and to report second thoughts by some colleges and local authorities, which he welcomed. 'As on the previous occasion, I have included all colleges accommodating Industrial Liaison Centres to give the full picture. Our latest information, on the afternoon of July 17, is that 23 Centres will close on July 31 and that nine industrial liaison officers have not been offered acceptable alternative employment by the college or local authority. The colleges concerned are shown in the list below. A further 29 Centres will continue and seven have still to decide.

North-East Essex Technical College, Colchester
Luton College of Technology
Norwich City College
Oxford Polytechnic
Slough College of Technology
Watford College of Technology
Northampton College of Technology
Croydon Technical College
The City University
Poole Technical College
Portsmouth Polytechnic
Southampton College of Technology
Waltham Forest Technical College
Polytechnic of Central London
University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology
Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Aberdeen
Paisley College of Technology
Swansea College of Technology
Glamorgan Polytechnic
City of Birmingham Polytechnic
Wolverhampton Polytechnic
Worcester Technical College
Grimsby College of Technology

Employment on Merseyside

Mr. Chataway replying to a question asking what steps were being taken, following the conference of employers, trade unionists, local authorities and the Government, on July 13, to improve the employment situation on Merseyside, said: 'The object of the conference was to provide an opportunity for local authorities, trade unions, and management organisations to discuss how best to market the advantages of Merseyside. I understand that the new Metropolitan Merseyside County Council in advance of taking over responsibility in April 1974 will consult the five new district councils and consider the next steps.'

Sale of motor vehicles

'What percentage of all complaints made to the weights and measures officers under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 was related to motor vehicles in 1971 and 1972,' a Member inquired. Sir Geoffrey Howe said that he had no record of the numbers of complaints made to local weights and measures authorities. But records of successful prosecutions under the Act in regard to motor vehicles and accessories showed that they represented 61 per cent of the total in 1971 and 59 per cent in 1972 in relation to offences under Section 1 (false trade description) and 5 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, in relation to offences under Section 11 (misleading indications of price).

Manufactured goods imports

Asked what had been the percentage of gross domestic product formed by direct imports of manufactured goods for each year since 1950, Sir Geoffrey Howe gave the following figures of imports of manufactured goods (cif) expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product at factor cost:

	%		%		%
1950	5.0	1960	6.7	1970	10.7
1951	6.0	1961	6.3	1971	10.4
1952	5.6	1962	6.2	1972	11.6
1953	4.3	1963	6.3		
1954	4.6	1964	7.4		
1955	5.8	1965	7.3		
1956	5.4	1966	7.5		
1957	5.2	1967	8.2		
1958	4.8	1968	10.2		
1959	5.3	1969	10.6		

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year		20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	97	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	99	116	142	150	168	266	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	100	119	141	140	165	48	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972	102	127	144	125 p	178 p	−331	−365	−4	−28	37	−692	729
1970 4th qtr		118	144	157	174	82	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	98	116	140	144	156	95	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	100	119	141	140	168	−61	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	101	120	141	140	168	−28	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	101	122	142	134	167	42	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	99	123	145	137	167	−146	−110	−6	−29	61	−122	183
2nd qtr	102	126	144	122	185	−102	−142	−5	31	116	−53	169
3rd qtr	103	128	141	122	175	−107	−114	4	−24	−104	−284	180
4th qtr	105	131	145	122	183 p	−60	−49	13	−6	−36	−233	197
1973 1st qtr	109	134	151	128	194 p	247	134	12	62	−189 p	−363 p	174 p
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	+4.5	+4.3	+3.9	+2.5	+2.2							
on a year earlier	+6.7	+7.8	+3.1	−7.7	+6.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	123.5	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.9	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	125.8	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972	129.9	130.8	110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 2nd qtr	125.8	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	104.9	108.7	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	126.5	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	125.8	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	123.0	125.0	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	129.9	129.3	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	131.3	131.8	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	135.4	137.1	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	259
1973 1st qtr	138.4	140.4	117.1	145	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.7 p	665	2.9	229	246	275
2nd qtr					177.9	9.3	132.1 p	119.9 p	113.5 p	602	2.6	292	265 p	297 p
1972 Sep	132.7	132.8	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	110.7	116.4	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	134.5	135.6	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	112.9	117.3	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	135.5	137.2	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	115.3	118.3	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	136.1	138.3	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	118.7	118.5	108.4	727	3.2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	136.7	137.7	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201	243	261
Feb	138.4	140.5	117.1	146	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	252	268
Mar	140.0	143.0	119.4	136	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	243	295
Apr	140.3	141.6	111.1	125	176.7	9.2	129.6	118.8*	112.3	617	2.7	275	267	275
May	141.2	141.7	110.7	133 p	178.0	9.5	131.4	119.9	113.1	599	2.6	296	255	309
June					178.9	9.3	135.3 p	121.1 p	115.2 p	590	2.6	307	273 p	306 p
July										578 p	2.5 p	325 p		
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+2.5	+2.4	−1.5	−1.9	+3.2		+4.8	+1.8	+4 2	−7.3		+21.9	+7.7	+7.9
on a year earlier	+9.0	+10.1	+5.9	+0	+9.3		+24.5	+7.2	+15 6	−27.7		+123.6	+22.9	+37.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April, affected by changes due to VAT

ENERGY TRENDS

£6,000 million spent on energy in 1972: North Sea gas levels off

For an explanation of the definitions etc. used in the compilation of the UK energy statistics reference should be made to the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1972 ((HMSO £3.50), or to EcS2 Division of DTI at Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1 (Tel: 222 7000 Ext. 1216).

Latest monthly trends

AFTER rising virtually without interruption since the mid-1960s, the off-take of natural gas from the North Sea appears to have levelled off. It peaked in the third quarter of 1972 when natural gas was coming in at an annual rate close to 3,000 mcfd or just under 40 million tons of coal equivalent (about 12 per cent of total energy use). The chart on page 204 shows a decline in the last quarter of 1972 and again in the first quarter of 1973. There was a recovery in April and, to a greater extent, in May. Preliminary information suggests that a further increase was registered in June, taking the second quarter back up to a rate of 39 mtce, just below the peak level reached in 1972.

June coal production and consumption (expressed in seasonally adjusted annual rates) remained more or less in balance. Inland consumption was only slightly less than output, both just below an annual rate of 140 million tons. Stocks rose in line with the usual seasonal tendency and reached a total of 35.6 million tons.

Now that the oil deliveries statistics for May are available it is possible to assess the overall energy consumption in that month. At an annual rate of 351 mtce, consumption was 2.5 per cent up on a year ago. This is the first time that energy use has reached the 350 mtce mark, and the recovery in May from the low figures recorded in March and April has brought the average for the last five months to 341 mtce, the level of the last quarter of 1972.

Expenditure on energy

In 1972 total annual expenditure on energy in the United Kingdom by all final consumers (that is, excluding expenditure by the fuel producing industries on items such as the coal used to make electricity) is estimated to have exceeded £6,000 million (see column 11 of table). This was equivalent to £108 for every man, woman and child in the country. It also represented 8.1 per cent of total final expenditure in the country. The figures below show that while expenditure on energy has been increasing during recent years, its share of national final expenditure has slowly declined since 1969.

FINAL EXPENDITURE ON ENERGY

	Final expenditure on energy	Total final expenditure	Energy as proportion of total	Expenditure on energy per head of population
	£ million	£ million	per cent	£
1967	3,960	47,559	8.3	72
1968	4,420	52,039	8.5	80
1969	4,790	55,552	8.6	86
1970	5,090	61,214	8.3	91
1971	5,575	67,654	8.2	100
1972	6,010	74,183	8.1	108

Expenditure on energy

The table below is taken from United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1973, *prepared by the Department of Trade and Industry, and due to be published shortly. The table is designed to present a comprehensive summary of the major cash flows within the energy sector as a whole.*

ESTIMATED TRANSACTIONS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR 1972

£ million*

	Expenditure on										
	Coal (1)	Petroleum (2)	Electricity (3)	Natural gas (4)	Town gas (5)	Gas coke and breeze (6)	Coke-oven gas (7)	Coke-oven coke and breeze (8)	Other solid fuels (9)	Creosote/ pitch mixture (10)	Total expenditure (11)
Final consumers											
Domestic	245	110	830	245	260	5		25	85		1,805
Iron and steel	5	55	55	5	10		15	170		5	320
Other industries	95	290	480	80	25			10			980
Railways		15	20								35
Road transport:											
Cars and motorcycles		1,360									1,360
Other		710									710
Water transport		10									10
Air transport		80									80
Agriculture		25	40								65
Public services and miscellaneous	25	105	415	35	45			15	5		645
Total	370	2,760	1,840	365	340	5	15	220	90	5	6,010
Secondary fuel industries:											
Power stations	450	200	15	10							675
Gas industry	5	25	5	120			5				160
Coke ovens	205										205
Other manufactured fuel	50										50
Total	710	225	20	130			5				1,090
Primary fuel industries own consumption:											
Collieries	10		30								40
Refineries		55	5								60
Total	10	55	35								100
Non-energy uses of petroleum		295									295
Total Inland transactions	1,090	3,335	1,895	495	340	5	20	220	90	5	7,495
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)	10	265						5	2	2	284
Total expenditure and receipts	1,100	3,600	1,895	495	340	5	20	225	92	7	7,779
Imports (c.i.f.)	49	1,173	2	10					10		1,244

* Most figures have been adjusted to nearest £5 million.

Private households spent over £1,800 million on fuel, light and power (col. 11). Adding to that expenditure on private motoring (believed to be of the order of £1,000 million) increases the domestic sector's proportion of the £6,000 million to 47 per cent. Industry spent £1,300 million on energy, excluding transport fuels.

Of the £6,000 million, 46 per cent was spent on petroleum and 31 per cent on electricity. Of the £2,760 million spent on petroleum fuels (col. 2), £1,465 million was taken up by the duties levied on hydrocarbon oils (col. 19); the bulk of which (£1,365 million) was derived from the road transport sector. Expenditure by final consumers on natural gas supplied direct overtook expenditure on town gas, and was almost equal to that on coal.

Receipts of the fuel industries

An examination of cash flows between the fuel industries shows a considerable degree of interdependence. 45 per cent of the coal industry's receipts (col. 12) came from power stations and a further 20 per cent from coke ovens. The electricity industry spent £675 million (col. 11) on purchases of energy (excluding nuclear fuel), while the petroleum industry received some £300 million (col. 13) from sales of oil to power stations and of oil and natural gas to the gas industry.

Looked at in money terms, the relative importance of the fuel industries is different from that which appears from comparisons based on therms or million tons of coal equivalent. Considering only inland transactions, the electricity industry ranked first in 1972 with net receipts of £1,880 million (col. 14). This was slightly ahead of the petroleum industry (£1,775 million (col. 13)), but the gap between these two is narrowing—as recently as 1970 the respective figures were £1,550 million and £1,355 million. The coal industry had slightly less than half the receipts of the petroleum industry, while the gas industry remained in fourth place in spite of substantially increasing its receipts in recent years.

When considered in terms of net output the ranking of the industries changes again. The electricity industry remains the most important, accounting for about half the total; but oil's contribution ranks low, because it is measured only in terms of the value added at the refining stage.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half
the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

VALUE OF NET OUTPUT OF THE FUEL INDUSTRIES

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Electricity†	1,098	1,115	1,229	1,450
Deep-mined coal production†	493	557	480‡	600
Gas†	348	371	427	700
Petroleum and shale oil refining	132	172	196	225
Petroleum and natural gas production	31	36	77	100
Total	2,102	2,251	2,409	3,075

* Provisional estimates.
† Years ending in March of the following year.
‡ Affected by the strike in early 1972.

The fuel industries' contribution to gross domestic product at current prices has fluctuated between 5 and 6 per cent in recent years. In 1969 their total net output of £2,102 million represented 5.4 per cent of GDP, while in 1970 the proportion was 5.3 per cent. In the following year the figure dropped to 5.0 per cent; but in 1972 it is estimated that, while energy's share of national final expenditure continued to decline, the contribution of the fuel industries to GDP increased to 5.8 per cent.

ESTIMATED TRANSACTIONS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR 1972—*continued*

£ million*

Receipts by fuel producers										
Coal industry (12)	Petroleum industry (13)	Electricity industry (14)	Gas industry (15)	Other producers (16)	Distributers' charges, solid fuels (17)	Transport charges, solid fuels (18)	Duty on hydrocarbon oils (19)	Dealers' gross margins, petroleum (20)	Total receipts (21)	
										Final consumers
135	90	830	510	85	95	40	10	10	1,805	Domestic
5	45	55	15	185		5	10		320	Iron and steel
80	235	480	105	10		15	55		980	Other industries
	15	20							35	Railways
										Road transport:
	375						855	130	1,360	Cars and motorcycles
	175						510	25	710	Other
	10								10	Water transport
	75						5		80	Air transport
	25	40							65	Agriculture
20	85	415	80	20		5	20		645	Public services and miscellaneous
240	1,130	1,840	710	300	95	65	1,465	165	6,010	Total
										Secondary fuel industries
390	155		10	35		40	45		675	Power stations
5	145	5		5					160	Gas industry
170				15		20			205	Coke ovens
45						5			50	Other manufactured fuel
610	300	5	10	55		65	45		1,090	Total
										Primary fuel industries own consumption
10		30							40	Collieries
	55	5							60	Refineries
10	55	35							100	Total
	290						5		295	Non-energy uses of petroleum
860	1,775	1,880	720	355	95	130	1,515	165	7,495	Total inland transactions
10	265			9					284	Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)
870	2,040	1,880	720	364	95	130	1,515	165	7,779	Total expenditure and receipts

(*continued on next page*)

INLAND ENERGY COMSUMPTION : Seasonally adjusted annual rates

(Coal, Petroleum and Total Consumption have also been temperature corrected)

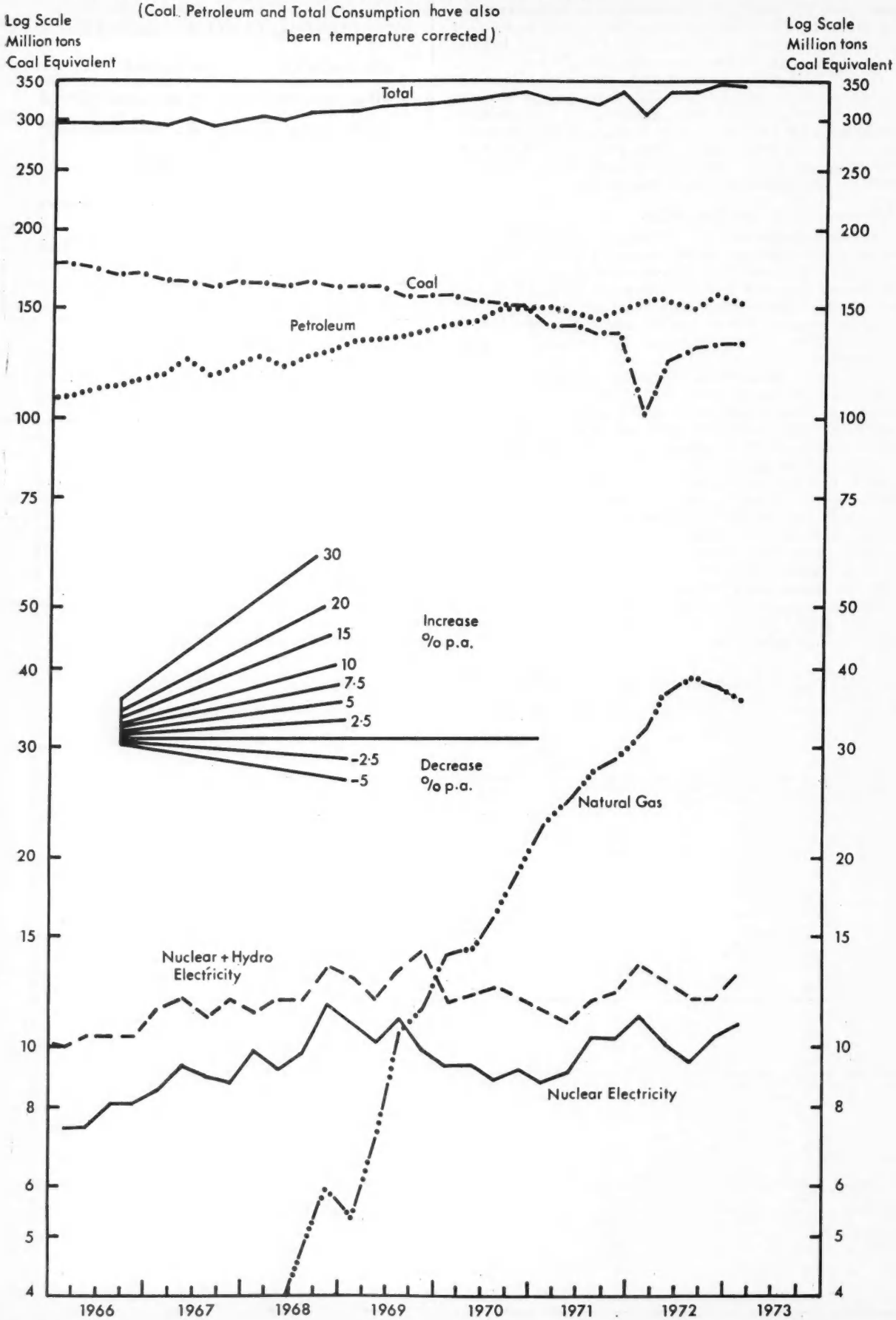


TABLE 1. INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: PRIMARY FUEL INPUT BASIS

Million tons of coal or coal equivalent

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total*	Coal*	Petroleum*	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity
1968	307.0	164.5	125.9	4.3	10.1	2.2	306.4	164.1	125.7	4.3	10.1	2.2
1969	317.7	161.1	135.7	8.4	10.5	2.0	315.1	159.6	134.6	8.4	10.5	2.0
1970	328.0	154.4	145.6	16.0	9.4	2.6	327.9	154.2	145.7	16.0	9.4	2.6
1971	323.3	138.7	147.3	25.8	9.7	1.8	324.4	139.1	148.0	25.8	9.7	1.8
1972	327.7	120.9	157.6	36.7	10.5	2.0	327.6	120.9	157.5	36.7	10.5	2.0
	Unadjusted						Seasonally adjusted (annual rate)					
1972 Jan.-May	139.0	47.2	69.5	16.5	4.8	1.0	316.7	108.9	158.4	33.8	10.8	2.2
1973 Jan.-May	150.0	57.0	69.7	17.8	4.6	0.9	341.3	131.1	158.4	37.2	10.3	2.3
Per cent change	+7.9	+20.8	+0.3	+7.9	−4.2	−10.0	+7.8	+20.4	+0.1	+10.1	−4.6	+4.5
1972 May	24.4	9.4	11.3	2.9	0.7	0.1	342.3	128.3	162.7	37.7	10.1	2.4
1973 May	24.8	9.8	11.3	2.9	0.7	0.1	350.9	136.7	164.2	39.1	9.4	2.1
Per cent change	+1.6	+4.3	−0.6	+0.5	−6.2	−14.4	+2.5	+6.5	+0.9	+3.7	−6.9	−12.5

* Also temperature corrected.

TABLE 2. INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: HEAT SUPPLIED BASIS

Million therms

	Total primary energy	Used by fuel industries and losses in distribution	Final consumption						
			Total	Coal	Other solid fuels	Other coal derived fuels*	Petroleum	Gas†	Electricity
1968	78,816	23,647	55,169	13,613	6,507	732	24,063	4,434	5,820
1969	81,363	24,595	56,768	12,883	6,409	641	25,628	4,962	6,245
1970	83,481	25,541	57,940	11,839	6,008	621	27,198	5,720	6,554
1971	82,521	25,527	56,994	9,867	4,949	542	27,617	7,257	6,762
1972‡	83,610	25,882	57,728	7,910	4,604	482	28,617	9,089	7,026
1972 1st quarter	22,659	6,878	15,781	1,960	1,058	87	7,930	2,753	1,993
2nd quarter	19,806	6,041	13,765	1,959	1,155	128	6,845	2,033	1,645
3rd quarter‡	17,405	5,403	12,002	1,678	1,163	128	6,037	1,594	1,402
4th quarter‡	23,740	7,507	16,233	2,313	1,228	139	7,805	2,762	1,986
1973 1st quarter	25,399	8,274	17,125	2,231	1,249	139	8,131	3,236	2,139

* Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct by the gas industry. ‡ Provisional.

TABLE 3. ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS: HEAT SUPPLIED BASIS

Million therms

					1971			1972				1973
	1969	1970	1971	1972‡	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter‡	1st quarter‡
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	240	210	154	93	37	29	35	26	20	18	29	23
Other solid fuel	3,521	3,485	3,049	2,901	764	743	684	567	772	774	788	812
Other coal derived fuels*	557	553	490	455	128	119	109	81	122	121	131	131
Gas†	174	244	343	384	83	98	80	102	98	92	145	104
Electricity	368	378	349	342	87	84	86	88	85	84	85	88
Petroleum	2,227	2,328	2,185	2,080	544	464	555	604	497	428	551	587
Total	7,087	7,198	6,570	6,255	1,643	1,537	1,549	1,468	1,594	1,517	1,729	1,745
Other industries												
Coal	5,332	4,824	3,908	2,898	960	790	983	740	709	626	823	803
Other solid fuel	358	375	267	228	71	55	55	46	61	57	64	63
Other coal derived fuels*	72	62	52	27	14	12	12	6	6	7	8	8
Gas†	873	1,172	2,118	3,211	477	500	681	716	783	756	956	1,042
Electricity	2,032	2,105	2,154	2,150	529	489	571	490	550	510	600	617
Petroleum	8,386	8,945	8,982	9,283	1,987	1,657	2,650	2,723	2,150	1,682	2,728	2,641
Total	17,053	17,483	17,481	17,797	4,038	3,503	4,952	4,721	4,259	3,638	5,179	5,174
Domestic sector												
Coal	6,141	5,654	4,829	4,090	1,286	861	1,191	980	1,025	877	1,208	1,179
Other solid fuel	1,682	1,483	1,307	1,187	316	251	335	347	271	262	307	301
Gas†	3,211	3,542	3,930	4,500	779	453	1,210	1,628	931	601	1,340	1,734
Electricity	2,464	2,625	2,763	2,984	618	453	758	966	670	501	847	1,021
Petroleum	1,222	1,335	1,321	1,528	237	138	420	571	292	188	477	612
Total	14,720	14,639	14,150	14,289	3,236	2,156	3,914	4,492	3,189	2,429	4,179	4,847
Transport sector												
Coal	80	70	52	30	14	8	14	6	8	6	10	7
Other solid fuel	15	14	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other coal derived fuels*	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	93	94	94	94	22	22	25	25	22	23	24	24
Petroleum	10,466	11,002	11,483	11,968	2,934	3,057	2,851	2,732	3,030	3,207	2,999	2,966
Total	10,666	11,186	11,634	12,094	2,971	3,088	2,891	2,764	3,061	3,236	3,033	2,997
Other final consumers												
Coal	1,090	1,081	924	799	228	123	278	208	197	151	243	219
Other solid fuel	833	651	321	286	80	60	65	97	50	70	69	73
Gas†	704	762	866	994	189	131	257	307	221	145	321	356
Electricity	1,288	1,352	1,402	1,456	308	259	396	424	318	284	430	389
Petroleum	3,327	3,588	3,646	3,758	788	485	1,065	1,300	876	532	1,050	1,325
Total	7,242	7,434	7,159	7,293	1,593	1,058	2,061	2,336	1,662	1,182	2,113	2,362

* Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct by the gas industry. ‡ Provisional

(continued on next page)

ENERGY TRENDS
continued

TABLE 4. PRODUCTION AND NET ARRIVALS OF PRINCIPAL FUELS

	Production of principal fuels									Net arrivals			
	Primary fuels					Secondary fuels					Petroleum		
	Coal	Crude petroleum*	Natural gas	Electricity generated† Nuclear§	Hydro	Solid fuels	Refined petroleum‡	Gas available	Electricity generated	Coal	Crude	Refined	Natural gas
	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms
1968	167.2	0.09	811	27.7	3.6	27.2	77.9	4,901	209.4	−2.7	81.8	2.8	396
1969	153.2	0.10	1,938	29.1	3.3	25.9	86.2	5,517	223.4	−3.5	91.4	0.6	416
1970	144.8	0.15	4,153	26.0	4.5	24.3	95.7	6,350	233.7	−3.1	99.4	−2.7	333
1971	147.0	0.20	6,902	27.5	3.4	21.8	99.1	8,080	241.3	+1.5	104.5	−3.5	332
1972	119.9	0.32	9,920	29.4	3.4	19.1	100.5	10,621	248.1	+3.2	102.5	−0.7	381
1972 January	3.4	0.03	973	2.8	0.4	1.0	9.2	972	24.1	+0.1	8.6	−0.3	25
February	0.6	0.03	932	3.0	0.4	0.5	8.2	1,022	20.5	+0.3	8.4	0.1	31
March	10.9	0.03	916	3.2	0.3	1.6	9.0	1,141	25.5	+1.4	10.1	0.1	31
1973 January	10.9	0.04	1,129	2.8	0.4	1.6	9.3	1,161	25.2	−0.1	8.6	0.3	38
February	11.8	0.03	1,008	2.8	0.4	1.6	7.9	1,119	25.0	−0.1	7.8	0.6	13
March	14.9	0.04	1,041	3.2	0.4	1.9	8.9	1,264	28.7	−0.1	9.3	0.6	6
April	10.6	0.03	923	2.2	0.3	1.5	8.7	973	21.3	−0.1	9.2	−0.3	19
May	11.5	0.03	795	2.0	0.2	1.5	8.4	822	18.9	−0.1			25
June	12.9									−0.1			

* Including natural gas liquids.
§ Generation for public supply
† Also included in secondary electricity.
‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants

TABLE 5. COAL SUPPLY

Thousand tons

		Production					Tonnage lost (deep-mined)*	
		Total‡						
	Total supply	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Deep-mined	Opencast	Imports	Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1968	167,235	167,235		157,215	6,864	—	13,277	286
1969	153,234	153,234		144,241	6,320	—	12,137	2,913
1970	144,869	144,791		134,526	7,760	78	11,689	3,103
1971	151,255	147,081		134,322	10,498	4,174	11,045	4,734
1972	124,830	119,911		107,362	10,273	4,919	10,244	22,117
1972 January-June	54,972	51,138		45,156	4,973	3,834	3,966	20,986
1973 January-June	..	72,595		66,678	5,140	..	3,049	540
1972 June	13,921	13,595	14,045	12,249	1,070	326	1,339	16
1973 June	..	12,900	13,280	11,711	1,001	..	1,330	44
Per cent change	..	−5.1	−5.4	−4.4	−6.4	..	−0.7	(+)

* NCB mines only. ‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board.

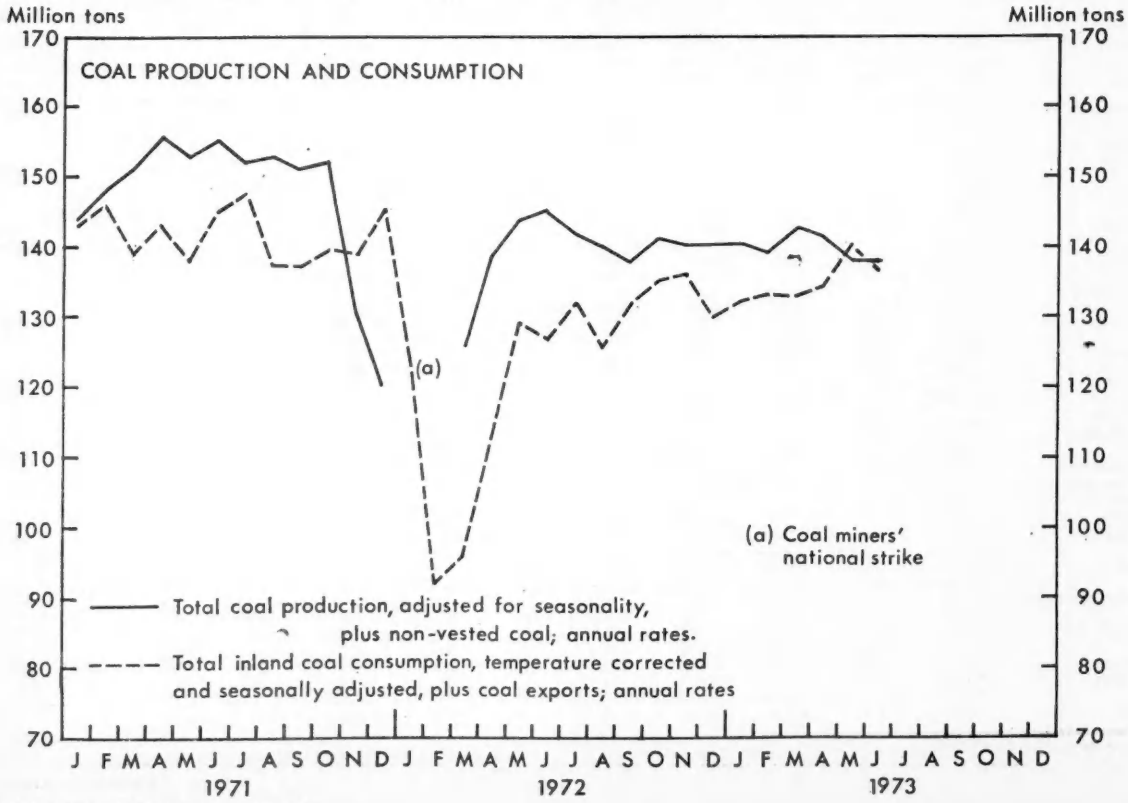

Million tons
Million tons
COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
(a)
(a) Coal miners' national strike
Total coal production, adjusted for seasonality, plus non-vested coal; annual rates.
Total inland coal consumption, temperature corrected and seasonally adjusted, plus coal exports; annual rates
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1971
1972
1973

TABLE 6. COLLIERY MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVITY AT NCB MINES

	Number of wage-earners on colliery books at end of period		Absence percentage			Average output per manshift*		Recruitment	Wastage
	Thousands		Per cent			cwt.			
	Total	Underground	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Overall	At the face	Number	
1968	325	257	18.1	4.7	13.4	41.70	129.33	15,262	72,519
1969	300	235	18.3	4.8	13.5	43.45	136.96	23,346	48,295
1970	283	221	19.8	4.5	15.3	44.10	141.80	25,109	41,581
1971	279	218	18.1	4.4	13.7	43.94	143.08	28,010	32,309
1972	266	210	16.6	3.9	12.7	43.37	143.71	13,254	26,113
1972 January-June	274‡	215‡	15.7	3.8	11.9	41.64	139.07	3,384	11,460
1973 January-June	263‡	207‡	17.9	4.0	13.9	47.30	155.00	9,335	16,179
1972 June	271	213	15.4	3.5	11.9	45.76	149.01	1,191	2,679
1973 June	259	204	15.4	3.4	12.0	45.93	154.75	1,351	3,578

* Excluding capital working and tip coal. ‡ Weekly average.

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION OF COAL

Thousand tons

	Inland consumption									Colliery disposals to the domestic market†		
	Total	Overseas shipments	Total inland consumption	Collieries	Power stations*	Gas works	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries	Industry	House coal§	Anthracite and dry steam coal	Miscellaneous‡
1968	167,185	2,678	164,507	2,420	73,191	10,646	24,934	3,474	22,585	21,353	1,860	4,044
1969	164,615	3,456	161,159	2,032	75,883	6,867	25,373	3,846	21,367	19,745	1,883	4,163
1970	157,548	3,141	154,407	1,886	76,017	4,212	24,940	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	141,330	2,625	138,705	1,556	71,696	1,826	23,182	4,406	15,581	15,366	1,621	3,471
1972	122,710	1,768	120,942	1,383	65,611	566	20,152	4,475	11,478	12,568	1,757	2,952
1972 Jan.June	58,395	535	57,860	640	31,959	284	8,789	1,942	5,735	6,087	927	1,497
1973 Jan.-June	69,387	1,288	68,099	763	38,561	292	11,327	1,931	6,051	6,758	936	1,480
Per cent change	+18.8	(+)	+17.7	+19.1	+20.7	+2.8	+28.9	−0.6	+5.5			−1.1
1972 June	10,886	179	10,707	131	5,302	50	2,140	456	1,028	1,209	143	248
1973 June	11,240	184	11,056	122	5,801	46	2,196	362	975	1,181	162	211
Per cent change	+3.2	+3.0	+3.3	−7.5	+9.4	−6.6	+2.6	−20.5	−5.2			−15.0

* Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
§ Including miners' coal.

TABLE 8. STOCKS OF COAL (a) GREAT BRITAIN

End of period — End of period — Thousand tons

		Distributed						Undistributed		
	Total	Total distributed stocks	Power stations	Gas works	Coke ovens	Industry	Miscellaneous	Total undistributed stocks	Opencast sites and central stocking grounds	Collieries
1968	43,724	15,689	12,490	726	1,107	1,135	231	28,035	4,234	23,801
1969	32,544	14,063	11,018	461	1,231	1,128	225	18,481	3,159	15,322
1970	20,304	13,202	9,575	276	1,434	1,575	342	7,102	1,836	5,266
1971	29,720	19,491	15,712	72	1,777	1,509	421	10,229	3,256	6,973
1972	31,162	20,410	16,790	50	1,890	1,366	314	10,752	3,308	7,444
1972 June	26,449	18,123	14,712	45	1,916	1,127	323	8,326	3,347	4,979
1973 June	35,559	22,267	18,319	37	2,302	1,351	258	13,292	3,417	9,875
Number of winter weeks' consumption										
1972 June			8.2	..	4.3	4.7				
1973 June			10.5	..	5.1	6.8				

(a) Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market.

TABLE 9. GAS: SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND SEND-OUT BY THE PUBLIC GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM

	Natural gas supply			Fuel used for all purposes		Gas sent out		
	Net total into system	Indigenous	Arrivals	Coal	Oil	Total	Town gas	Natural gas for direct supply
	Million therms			Thousand tons		Million therms		
1968	1,130	740	390	10,646	5,455	4,836	4,745	91
1969	2,267	1,856	411	6,885	5,525	5,437	4,973	464
1970	4,342	4,023	319	4,212	3,590	6,301	4,787	1,514
1971	6,977	6,660	317	1,770	1,881	8,061	4,069	3,992
1972	10,071	9,775	296	559	1,550	10,614	3,415	7,199
1972 Jan.-May	4,433	4,293	140	226	876	4,731	1,826	2,905
1973 Jan.-May	4,890	4,801	89	246	1,038	5,325	1,340	3,985
Per cent change	+10.3	+11.8	−36.4	+8.8	+11.5	+12.6	−26.6	+37.2
1972 May	731	704	27	42	70	750	237	513
1973 May	766	746	20	42	122	821	182	639
Per cent change	+4.8	+6.0	−25.9	+0.7	+74.3	+9.5	−23.2	+24.6

(continued on next page)

TABLE 10. GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY BY THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM

	Primary fuel demand						Electricity generated				
								By steam plant			
	Total*	Coal	Oil	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total†	Nuclear	Other	Electricity sent out	Total electricity available
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						Million kilowatt hours				
United Kingdom											
1968	95.20	73.58	10.69	—	8.63	1.91	204,477	24,056	176,378	189,241	193,526
1969	100.75	76.05	13.81	0.14	9.01	1.74	218,402	25,271	189,000	201,970	206,295
1970	107.18	76.17	20.81	0.21	7.73	2.26	228,237	21,870	201,180	210,904	215,488
1971	105.85	71.18	24.16	0.95	8.05	1.51	233,544	23,023	205,928	215,941	219,965
1972	109.38	65.30	31.25	2.26	8.89	1.58	242,715	25,280	213,704	225,853	228,997
1972 January-May	47.17	26.14	15.22	0.92	4.05	0.84	104,406	11,459	91,153	97,332	98,710
1973 January-May	51.17	32.75	13.35	0.33	3.90	0.82	116,686	11,196	103,605	109,093	110,438
Per cent change	+8.5	+25.3	−12.3	−63.7	−3.6	−1.7	+11.8	−2.3	+13.7	+12.1	+11.9
1972 May	7.62	4.70	1.96	0.21	0.63	0.12	17,151	1,866	15,035	15,946	16,192
1973 May	8.29	5.49	2.06	0.05	0.59	0.09	18,487	1,683	16,570	17,346	17,545
Per cent change	+8.9	+16.9	+4.9	−74.9	−7.0	−19.0	+7.8	−9.8	+10.2	+8.8	+8.4
England and Wales											
1968	84.36	67.30	8.86	—	7.73	0.47	182,244	21,549	160,000	168,877	169,884
1969	89.35	69.16	11.61	0.14	8.05	0.39	193,474	22,582	170,159	179,307	180,887
1970	94.47	69.61	17.45	0.21	6.79	0.41	200,421	19,230	180,415	185,505	188,594
1971	93.30	64.95	20.07	0.95	7.19	0.14	205,990	20,500	184,335	190,786	192,873
1972	95.63	58.24	26.74	2.26	8.08	0.31	212,880	22,986	188,028	198,953	200,004
1972 January-May	41.14	23.08	13.33	0.92	3.63	0.17	91,212	10,267	80,099	84,647	86,064
1973 January-May	44.34	28.97	11.40	0.33	3.53	0.08	101,602	10,125	90,843	94,428	96,183
Per cent change	+7.8	+25.5	−14.4	−63.7	−2.7	−55.5	+11.4	−1.4	+13.4	+11.6	+11.8
1972 May	6.68	4.22	1.67	0.21	0.56	0.03	15,089	1,655	13,346	13,964	14,208
1973 May	7.22	4.86	1.79	0.05	0.51	0.01	16,218	1,474	14,615	15,050	15,196
Per cent change	+8.1	+15.3	+6.1	−74.9	−7.9	−52.0	+7.5	−10.9	+9.5	+7.8	+7.0

* Including coke. † Including generation by oil-engine and hydro-electric plant.

TABLE 11. PLANT CAPACITY OF THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY

Megawatts

	United Kingdom			England and Wales		
	Output capacity			Output capacity		
	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period*	Maximum load during period	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period*	Maximum load during period
1968	51,029	4,173	42,884	44,372	3,439	37,735
1969	52,735	2,777	43,885	46,035	2,661	38,156
1970	57,237	5,791	44,161	49,335	4,511	38,651
1971	61,972	5,178	44,867	53,559	4,592	39,066
1972	65,067	3,618	45,897	56,055	3,029	39,927
1972 May	62,604	—	33,313	54,246	—	29,402
1973 May	65,337	—	37,490	56,412	—	32,560

* Including revisions to interim ratings.

TABLE 12. ELECTRICITY GENERATED OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM

GWh

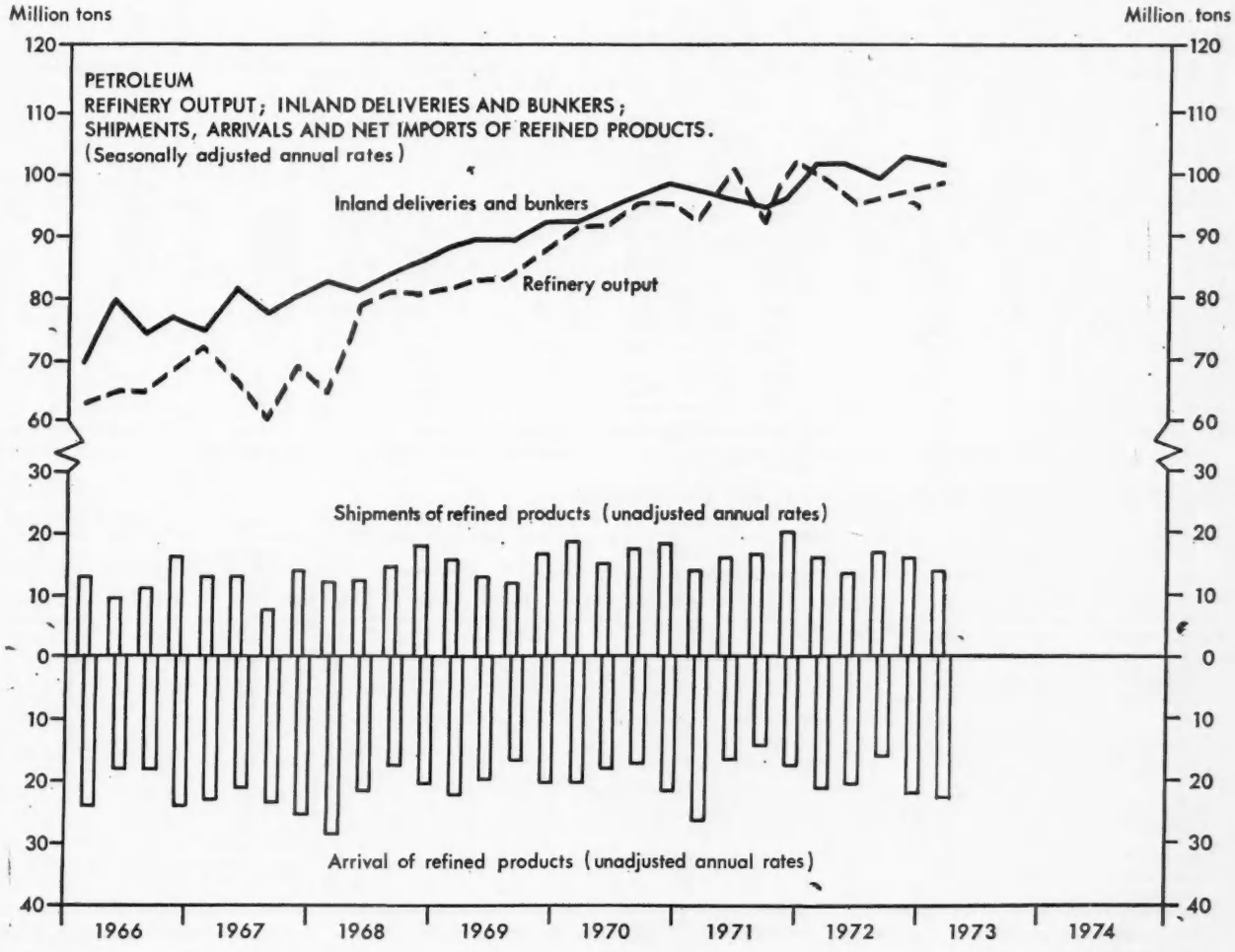
	Iron and steel (1)	Engineering and other metal trades (2)	Food, drink and tobacco (3)	Coal mining (4)	Chemical and allied trades		Textiles, leather and clothing (7)	Paper, printing and stationery (8)	Other industries (including gas and water-works) (9)	Total industry (10)	Transport under-takings (11)	Total (12)
					Nuclear power stations (5)	Other* (6)						
1968	2,779	1,412	376	623	3,655	5,753	568	2,857	598	18,621	625	19,246
1969	2,835	1,328	383	585	3,854	6,769	545	2,970	643	19,912	685	20,597
1970	2,700	1,508	375	478	4,142	6,846	564	2,965	637	20,215	664	20,879
1971	2,888	1,344	410	411	4,339	6,987	535	2,671	629	20,214	677	20,891
1972	2,587	1,320	409	420	4,098	7,408	458	2,786	679	20,165	689	20,854
1972 1st quarter	743	319	140	77	1,255	1,925	105	710	188	5,462	178	5,640
2nd quarter	618	318	53	117	907	1,916	119	679	160	4,887	167	5,054
3rd quarter	550	332	45	100	950	1,766	112	633	149	4,637	163	4,800
4th quarter	676	351	171	126	986	1,801	122	764	182	5,179	181	5,360
1973 1st quarter	797	624	108	105	1,157	2,060	133	773	203	5,960	194	6,154

* Including production by the mineral oil refining industry.

TABLE 13. SALES OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY BY THE PUBLIC SUPPLY SYSTEMS

	Gas					Electricity				
	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other
	Million therms					GWh				
1968	4,443	140	820	2,829	654	177,096	11,000	62,826	66,655	36,615
1969	5,000	174	911	3,211	704	188,834	11,693	65,742	72,185	39,214
1970	5,780	244	1,232	3,542	762	197,751	12,004	67,489	77,213	41,045
1971	7,520	343	2,381	3,930	866	203,433	10,837	69,371	80,674	42,551
1972*	9,787	437	3,845	4,509	996	210,470	10,774	69,117	86,723	43,856
1972 1st quarter	2,883	102	853	1,623	305	59,535	2,766	15,970	28,068	12,731
2nd quarter	2,223	98	968	935	222	49,385	2,682	17,630	19,468	9,605
3rd quarter	1,738	92	897	603	146	42,124	2,620	16,330	14,567	8,607
4th quarter*	2,943	145	1,127	1,348	323	59,426	2,706	19,187	24,620	12,913
1973 1st quarter*	3,296	104	1,103	1,734	355	66,247	2,829	19,842	29,904	13,672
Per cent change 1st quarter 1973 on 1972	+14.3	+2.0	+29.3	+6.8	+16.4	+11.3	+2.3	+2.4	+6.5	+7.4

* Provisional.



(continued on next page)

Government Publications in the Midlands

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Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 258/259 Broad Street, Birmingham, 1

TABLE 14. REFINERY THROUGHPUT AND OUTPUT OF FINISHED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Thousand tons

	Through-put of crude, process and shale oils	Refinery fuel	Total output of finished products*	Gases		Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosine		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubrica-cating oils	Bitumen
				Butane and propane	Other petro-leum				Burning oil†	Vapor-ising oil				
1968	81,787	5,073	75,832	1,022	586	430	9,379	247	4,583	69	16,874	33,718	1,019	1,726
1969	90,251	5,547	83,743	1,129	507	312	10,065	195	5,310	56	19,170	37,661	1,183	1,695
1970	100,301	5,933	93,200	1,163	364	287	11,167	186	5,724	36	22,159	42,181	1,303	1,886
1971	103,678	6,086	96,693	1,217	280	180	12,324	129	6,108	40	24,068	42,491	1,407	2,061
1972	105,290	6,319	97,797	1,440	363	416	13,417	123	6,689	31	25,133	40,365	1,312	1,972
1972 January-May	44,098	2,635	41,023	628	177	126	5,414	55	2,761	15	10,772	16,989	548	804
1973 January-May	45,379	2,781	42,094	672	179	170	5,913	58	3,007	10	10,754	16,683	576	889
Per cent change	+2.9	+5.5	+2.6	+7.0	+1.3	+35.6	+9.3	+4.6	+8.9	−30.6	−0.2	−0.7	+5.1	+10.5
1972 May	8,092	512	7,448	114	30	35	1,155	14	505	2	1,905	2,913	93	224
1973 May	8,921	572	8,236	129	27	27	1,304	12	579	2	2,203	3,072	139	209
Per cent change	+10.2	+11.6	+10.6	+12.7	−10.6	−20.9	+12.9	−12.9	+14.7	−1.0	+15.6	+5.4	+49.2	−6.9

* Including output of products not shown separately namely naphtha (light distillate feedstock) and other feedstock, waxes and miscellaneous production; refinery losses have been excluded.
† Including aviation turbine fuel.

TABLE 15. DELIVERIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR INLAND CONSUMPTION

	Total *	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Indus-trial and white spirits	Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil		Fuel oil †	Lubri-cating oils	Bitu-men	Paraffin wax
					Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil	Vapor-ising oil	Derv fuel	Other				
1968	77,746	445	12,808	361	2,721	1,967	74	4,577	9,025	30,611	1,134	1,828	55
1969	83,779	377	13,231	241	2,921	2,208	64	4,791	10,349	33,393	1,208	1,812	58
1970	89,404	224	14,010	181	3,202	2,442	53	4,955	11,918	37,975	1,157	2,036	56
1971	90,073	145	14,727	183	3,690	2,525	47	5,104	12,370	38,772	1,129	2,173	61
1972	96,157	139	15,648	211	3,867	2,882	40	5,172	14,874	40,654	1,095	2,169	65
1972 January-May	43,511	49	6,124	89	1,415	1,477	16	2,130	7,520	19,244	454	852	27
1973 January-May‡	43,502	56	6,696	92	1,573	1,610	14	2,264	7,203	18,343	484	993	27
Per cent change	−0.0	+13.7	+9.3	+3.8	+11.2	+9.0	−11.8	+6.3	−4.2	−4.7	+6.7	+16.5	+4.8
1972 May	7,734	11	1,349	20	339	184	4	456	1,012	3,306	101	224	7
1973 May ‡	7,654	15	1,458	19	370	213	4	480	1,015	2,946	105	259	6
Per cent change	−1.0	+36.2	+8.1	−7.4	+9.3	+15.8	−0.4	+5.1	+0.3	−10.1	+4.1	+15.4	−9.4

* Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refineries. † Excluding refinery consumption. ‡ Provisional.

TABLE 16. MEAN DAILY AIR TEMPERATURE AT SEA LEVEL

Degrees centigrade*

	England and Wales				Scotland				Northern Ireland			
	Average 1931-1960	1971	1972	1973	Average 1931-1960	1971	1972	1973	Average 1931-1960	1971	1972	1973
Annual mean or total	10.2	10.4	9.8		8.7	9.1	8.5		9.2	9.5	8.6	
January	4.3	5.2	4.5	5.2	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.2	3.8	4.8	3.4	5.3
February	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	3.9	5.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	5.4	4.3	4.3
March	6.4	5.7	7.0	6.9	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.9
April	8.8	8.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.8	6.2	8.0	7.5	8.0	6.9
May	11.7	12.0	11.1	11.8 p	10.2	10.9	10.2	9.7	10.6	10.5	9.5	10.2
June	14.8	13.0	12.4		12.9	11.4	11.3		13.5	11.9	10.7	
July	16.4	17.0	15.7		14.6	14.6	14.2		14.9	15.2	14.6	
August	16.4	16.2	15.6		14.3	13.9	13.3		14.7	14.3	13.3	
September	14.3	14.8	12.4		12.4	13.2	11.0		12.7	13.4	11.2	
October	10.8	12.1	11.2		9.4	10.5	10.1		9.7	11.2	10.1	
November	7.5	6.8	6.9		6.3	5.7	5.3		6.6	6.7	5.6	
December	5.6	7.3	6.6		4.7	7.1	5.4		4.8	6.5	5.5	

* To convert degrees centigrade into degrees Fahrenheit: multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32. p provisional. Source: Meteorological Office

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

TEXTILES

Orders and deliveries in April

In the three months ended April 1973 net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 12 per cent more than in the three months ended January 1973; deliveries were 5 per cent higher. Orders-on-hand at the end of April were 9 per cent more than at the end of January. These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	117		105		100	
1964	129		106		103	
1965	124		103		104	
1966	105		97		102	
1967	118		102		99	
1968	144		118		111	
1969	134		113		113	
1970	125		112		114	
1971	126		113		113	
1972	135		124		122	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1971 1st quarter	123	118	113	106	114	113
2nd quarter	126	124	115	116	112	110
3rd quarter	117	120	95	110	104	114
4th quarter	126	126	129	120	120	114
1972 1st quarter	132	125	117	110	110	110
2nd quarter	129	124	119	120	121	121
3rd quarter	125	128	113	131	118	126
4th quarter	135	135	149	138	138	130
1973 1st quarter	151	145	151	146	134	135
1972 January	129	126	121	119	111	117
February	129	125	103	97	104	100
March	132	125	126	114	116	114
April	129	123	110	112	117	119
May	130	124	124	126	123	124
June	129	124	123	120	124	120
July	127	129	104	139	110	124
August	123	128	97	125	110	125
September	125	128	137	128	133	129
October	132	134	165	145	142	127
November	133	132	150	123	145	127
December	135	135	133	145	127	136
1973 January	139	137	132	133	120	127
February	146	143	158	153	137	134
March	151	145	164	152	145	145
April	148	149	141	144	129	131

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above tables can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended April 1973 net new orders received by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 14 per cent higher than in the three months ended January 1973; deliveries were 1 per cent higher. Orders-on-hand at the end of April were 17 per cent higher than at the end of January.

These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

MADE-UP CLOTHING

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	107		101		100	
1964	112		104		104	
1965	137		112		109	
1966	114		106		109	
1967	124		107		105	
1968	148		110		107	
1969	143		107		107	
1970	155		112		111	
1971	184		120		116	
1972	194		122		121	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1971 1st quarter	153	169	118	121	119	116
2nd quarter	184	183	130	123	113	116
3rd quarter	161	176	102	112	115	116
4th quarter	184	184	131	121	118	118
1972 1st quarter	169	181	111	116	119	118
2nd quarter	194	190	131	123	117	118
3rd quarter	178	199	112	126	120	121
4th quarter	194	194	135	123	126	126
1973 1st quarter p	215	233 r	135	141 r	123	119 r
1971 November	185	180	153	123	124	117
December	184	184	96	123	99	117
1972 January	179	179	102	116	110	124
February	173	179	109	110	118	110
March	169	181	122	122	128	119
April	174	187	131	130	122	120
May	202	199	159	138	113	118
June	194	190	103	102	115	116
July	179	180	93	106	118	123
August	183	200	113	152	108	120
September	178	199	129	119	136	120
October	192	204	163	136	141	126
November	209	206	161	130	134	127
December	194	194	79	103	104	124
1973 January	204	210 r	124	144 r	106	117 r
February	206	221 r	135	143 r	132	124 r
March p	215	233 r	146	135 r	131	116
April p	227	246	148	153	129	131

Sales in the carpet industry in May

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in May was provisionally estimated to have been 23 per cent more than in May 1972, assuming 22 working days in both months.

In the three months ended May 1973 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 35 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972, assuming 63 working days in each of these three monthly periods.

The index numbers below, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors.

The Wholesale Price Index for carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

	Index of manufacturers' sales of carpets	Wholesale price index
Average for 1963	100	100
1969	154	114.4
1970	167	119.3
1971	180	125.3
1972	207	134.3
1972 Quarter ended March	173	128.2
Quarter ended June	199	130.8
Quarter ended September	199	135.2
Quarter ended December	258	143.1
1973 Quarter ended March	246	151.4
1972 February	162	128.1
March	200	129.0
April	187	130.7
May	208	130.8
1973 February	261	151.8
March	274	152.0
April	270	152.0
May	257	153.2*

* Provisional.

Production in the cotton industry

THE volume of production in the cotton industry (including processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in April 1973 was 5 per cent more than in April 1972. Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January to April 1973 the amount of cloth woven was 1 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn was 11 per cent more and the amount of doubled yarn was 17 per cent more.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		213.0	611.4	524.7
1972	267.6	180.2	166.2		**	561.0	513.8
1972 January	5.7	3.6	3.5		**	11.6	10.9
February	4.1	2.4	2.7		**	9.3	8.7
March*	5.1	3.6	3.2		**	11.1	10.2
April	5.4	3.8	3.3		**	11.8	10.6
May	5.7	4.0	3.6		**	12.2	11.1
June*	4.4	3.2	2.8		**	11.6	9.7
July	4.7	3.1	2.8		**	6.9	7.2
August*	5.4	3.8	3.2		**	11.3	9.8
September	4.5	3.0	2.9		**	9.8	9.2
October	5.9	4.0	3.7		**	11.9	10.9
November*	5.9	3.9	3.6		**	11.6	10.7
December	4.9	3.3	3.0		**	9.8	9.4
1973 January*	5.5	3.8	3.5		**	10.2	10.6
February	5.7	4.1	3.8		**	10.9	11.2
March	5.6	4.3	4.0		**	10.9	11.4
April	4.9	3.8	3.6		**	9.6	10.3

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. * Average of five weeks. ** Not available

Domestic furniture deliveries in May

MONTHLY figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders in hand for the period April 1972 to May 1973 are as follows:

	Manufacturers' deliveries of domestic furniture £ million	Value of orders on hand at end of month £ million	Seasonally adjusted volume indices (1963 = 100)	
			Deliveries	Orders in hand
1972 April	22.3	57.3	166	286
May	25.4	60.8	163	300
June	26.6	60.6	168	309
July	20.4	68.6	172	320
August	23.1	81.7	163	334
September	29.8	86.0	173	350
October	36.0	94.7	189	368
November	33.6	103.6	174	403
December	28.5	105.4	185	462
1973 January	31.5 r	114.7 r	195 r	540 r
February	30.6 r	124.1 r	198 r	542 r
March	34.5 r	127.9 r	211 r	595 r
April	27.2 p	127.9 p	181 p	602 p
May	32.3 p	129.7 p	191 p	589 p

The figures up to March 1973 have been adjusted to take account of the results of the quarterly sales inquiry into the wooden furniture and upholstery industries (published in Business Monitor PQ472). The figures for January to March 1973 may be amended should further sales data become available relating to the first quarter of 1973. The figures for April and May 1973 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of the results of the quarterly sales inquiry for the second quarter of 1973.

Men's twin-zipped fashion boots on their way from the making room to finishing bays at the Rushden, Northants, factory of Eaton Footwear. Eaton exports to a great number of countries throughout the world and has recently secured major contracts in Scandinavia and America.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available (an asterisk against the reference number indicates a new issue):

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A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Production in May

In the three months ended May 1973 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 5 per cent more than in the three months ended February 1973. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in May was 11 per cent higher than in May 1972 with output of continuous filament 16 per cent more and staple fibre 7 per cent more.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1972 1st quarter	145.7	59.6	86.2
2nd quarter	161.9	65.8	96.0
3rd quarter	149.8	63.1	86.7
4th quarter	169.1	75.4	93.6
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1
March	52.6	19.8	32.7
April	52.3	20.3	32.0
May	56.4	22.9	33.5
December	56.8	24.9	31.9
1973 January	60.0	25.8	34.2
February	55.5	22.8	32.7
March	67.9	29.4	38.5
April	59.4	24.3	35.1
May	62.5	26.6	35.9

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION 1963=100

1964	117
1965	129
1966	142
1967	154
1968	201
1969	213
1970	238
1971	252
1972	257

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	241	231
2nd quarter	262	253
3rd quarter	243	257
4th quarter	281	286
1973 1st quarter	312	299
1972 January	250	242
February	230	218
March	243	233
April	253	240
May	265	253
December	282	297
1973 January	298	289
February	298	282
March	339	326
April	306	290
May	311	297

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Tel. 01-799 5688, ext. 111 or 264.

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during June 1973 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	3,661	—	3,661
Over £100 but under £1,000	96	—	96
£1,000 but under £10,000	817	—	817
£10,000 but under £50,000	153	—	153
£50,000 but under £100,000	11	—	11
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	11	—	11
£1,000,000 and over	3	—	3
Total Number	4,752	—	4,752
Total amount of Nominal Capital	£ thous. 30,575	£ thous.	£ thous. 30,575

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1972 AND 1973

	1972		1973	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	4,008	8,032	4,666	8,050
February	3,745	12,111	5,919	7,762
March	4,045	10,671	6,310	21,762
April	4,182	9,931	5,617	12,632
May	4,412	9,158	5,331	9,111
June	3,777	5,561	4,752	30,575
July	3,696	17,760		
August	5,689	7,827		
September	5,512	7,498		
October	5,096	16,655		
November	5,251	7,084		
December	4,567	15,343		
Total	53,980	127,631		

Annual report on bankruptcy

The annual report by the Department of Trade and Industry on bankruptcy for 1972, published on July 19, shows that 3,884 receiving orders and administration orders were administered in England and Wales in 1972, a decrease of 483 compared with 1971.

Of the 3,115 trading failures, the principal groups affected were construction industry 1,075, retailers 666, road haulage, taxis and hire-cars 220, garages, motor dealers and filling stations 190, and restaurants, cafes, public houses and clubs 185. The 769 non-trading bankruptcies included 201 of directors and promoters of limited companies.

The number of estates in which official and non-official trustees were released in 1972 totalled 4,233 as compared with 4,209 in 1971, and 4,221 in 1970. Details are given in the report of the final financial results of their adminstration.

The report also contains details of the results of 1,154 debtors' applications for discharge dealt with during the year (861 in 1971); of the 226 prosecutions concluded in respect of bankruptcy and other offences reported by the Official Receivers (244 in 1971); of the 92 deeds of arrangement registered in 1972 (145 in 1971) and of the 177 deeds of arrangement in respect of which final accounts were rendered (136 in 1971).

Copies of the Bankruptcy General Annual Report for the Year 1972 (32p) each from: HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB, and branches (by post, 34½p from HMSO, PO Box 568, London SE1 9NH).

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in August

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in August. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method and time of release*	Source
August			
1, Wed.	Import and export unit value and volume index number (June)	PN	DTI
	Central Government borrowing requirement (June)	Fin Stats	CSO/ Treasury
2, Thurs.	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (July)	PN	CBI
	UK Official Reserves (July)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (July)	PN	Bank of England
6, Mon.	Retail trade (June)	PN	DTI
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (June)	PN	DTI
7, Tues.	Car and commercial vehicle production (prov.-July)	PN	DTI
	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (July)	London Gazette	Treasury
8, Wed.	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserves ratios (mid-July)	PN	Bank of England
	London Clearing Banks monthly statement (mid-July)	PN	CLCB
10, Fri.	Index of industrial production (June)	PN	CSO
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (July)	PN	BSA
	Crude steel production (July)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock changes (prov-2nd qtr)	PN	DTI
Mon.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (July)	PN	DTI
	Wholesale price index numbers (July)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the motor trades (2nd qtr)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the catering trades (June)	PN	DTI
16, Thurs.	Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product based on output data (2nd qtr)	PN	CSO
17, Fri.	Retail prices index (July)	PN	D of Employment
19, Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (July)	PN	Nat Savings Committee
20, Mon.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end July)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (June)		
	money stock (mid-July)		
	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-July)	PN	Bank of England
22, Wed.	Consumers' expenditure (2nd qtr-2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
	New vehicle registrations (July)	PN	D of Environment
23, Thurs.	Unemployment (prov-Aug)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (prov-Aug)		
	Energy trends	T & I	DTI
	Car and commercial vehicle production (final-July)	PN	DTI
29, Wed.	Housing starts and completions (July)	PN	D of Environment
	House improvement grants approved (July)		
30, Thurs.	Construction—new orders (2nd qtr)	PN	D of Environment
	Central government borrowing requirement (July)	Fin Stats	CSO/ Treasury
	Unemployment (final-July)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (June)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (June)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (July)		
31, Fri.	Bricks and cement production (July)	PN	D of Environment

*PN = Press Notice

'Economic Progress Report' for August

THE August issue of *Economic Progress Report* contains articles on Food consumption in the regions; Changing patterns of employment; and Public expenditure.

Index of retail prices for June

THE index of retail prices for all items for June 19, 1973 was 178.9 (January 16, 1962 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.5 per cent on May (178.0) and of 9.3 per cent on June 1972 (163.7).

The index for all items excluding food in June 1973 was 174.1—an increase of 0.5 per cent (0.9 points) on May.

The index for food in June was 194.3—an increase of 0.5 (1.0 points) on May.

The rise in the all items index in June was due to higher prices for clothing and footwear, higher rents for unfurnished dwellings, higher prices for carrots, bread, second-hand cars and some other goods and services. There were reductions in the prices of potatoes, onions and eggs.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, July 20, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Makers' name
			BRITISH		
Men, Men, Men	BR/E 36940/22/7/78	29	July 17	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Associated London Productions Ltd.
Along The Way	BR/E 36941/22/7/78	57	July 17	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Mrs. Barbara Woodhouse
Movietone News 2302	BR/E 36884/22/7/78	8	July 20	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2302A	BR/E 36885/22/7/78	8	July 20	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Five Crazy Boys	EC 36937/22/7/78	90	July 16	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Les Productions Belles Rives, Paris
Cesar And Rosalie	EC 36945/22/7/78	105	July 19	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Fildebroc Universal, Paris, France, Mega Films, Rome and Paramount Orion, Munich
Plot (L'attentat)	EC 36949/22/7/78	123	July 19	Curzon Film Distributors Ltd.	Transinter Films—AMLF, Paris, Sancrosiap —Terzia, Rome and Corona, Munich
			FOREIGN		
The Gamblers	F 36936	92	July 16	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	U.M. Productions Incorporated
The Cow (GAV)	F 36938	100	July 16	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Missaghieh Film Studio Co. Ltd., Teheran
Trick Baby	F 36939	94	July 16	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures
A Doll's House	F 36942	106	July 17	British Lion Films Ltd.	World Film Services Ltd. & Les Films La Boetie S.A., Paris
The Neptune Factor	F 36943	98	July 17	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Conquest of The Deeps Ltd. & Co.
The Birth Of A Legend	F 36944	26	July 19	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Mary Pickford Company
The Barber Of Seville	F 36946	147	July 19	Eagle Films Ltd.	Unitel Film and Fernseh-Production Gessell Schaft MbH & Co., Munich
The Locusts	F 36947	13	July 19	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Steve Karmen Productions Inc.
Trees	F 36948	11	July 19	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	H/K Films

Note:
In the list of registrations for the week ended Friday, July 6, 1973 the maker of the film 'Fist of Fury' (BR/E 36713/1/4/78) registered on March 28, 1973 should have read Golden Harvest (HK) Ltd., Hong Kong.
Amendments to the register:
The registration number of the film 'Put Your Devil In My Hell' registered on April 4, 1973, has been amended to EC 36758/8/4/78.
The registration number of the film 'Naughty Nun' registered on June 12, 1973, has been amended to EC 36853/17/6/78 and the name of maker corrected to Variety Film, Rome.
The registration number of the film 'Erotic Blue' registered on March 7, 1973, has been amended to EC 36679/11/3/78 and the name of makers corrected to Lea Film and Galassia Film, both of Rome.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Apr. 12 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	July 19 1973
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	June 7 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	July 12 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	July 12 1973
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Apr. 19 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 24 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	July 5 1973
Computers, UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov. 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	June 21 1973
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	July 5 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	June 14 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	July 19 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 22 1973
household consumption (Q)	July 5 1973
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	July 19 1973
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	July 12 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	June 14 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	July 12 1973
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	July 19 1973
N. Ireland index (M)	July 19 1973
Wales index (Q)	July 5 1973
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 14 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 14 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	May 31 1973
production (M)	This week
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	May 31 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	July 5 1973
estimated figures (M)	July 19 1973
motor trade turnover (M)	June 14 1973
Office development permits (Q)	June 28 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	July 12 1973
value, analysis of trends (Q)	June 7 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	July 12 1973
sales, N. Ireland (M)	July 12 1973
stocks (M)	July 12 1973
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov. 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	June 21 1973
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	July 12 1973
retail (M)	July 12 1973
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Apr. 5 1973
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	June 21 1973
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
orders and deliveries (M)	This week
wholesale houses' sales (M)	July 19 1973
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	June 14 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	June 28 1973
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	July 19 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	July 5 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 21 1973
ECGD local offices	July 5 1973
Guide to DTI	May 31 1973
Official Receivers' offices	July 12 1973
Programme of trade promotions	July 19 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

30p per line, minimum £1.50 payable in advance Box No. 50p
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to Box No.—Trade and Industry, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN

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GOVERNMENT SALES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

August 7, 1973

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

July 28, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Stores Depot MOD, Aston Down, Stroud, Glos. GL6 8HT

Auctioneers: Hobbs & Chambers (Dept L), 'At the Sign of the Bell', Cirencester, Glos. (Tel: 0285 2562)

Miscellaneous stores including, furniture; clothing; cameras; oscillograph, radio receivers; test sets; valves; voltmeters; oscilloscopes; recorder/reproducers; power units; audio tester; Ford Cortina Saloon; Fire Tenders; Landrover; Leyland refueller; Tasker trailer; Canteen Van, etc.

August 8, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers' Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (Tel: 0752-69292)

Miscellaneous stores including, carpets; clothing; kit bags; blankets, counterpanes, sheets, mattress covers; boots; hammocks; ground sheets; 16,000 haversacks; mixed rags; tentage; quantity of furniture; clocks and watches; binoculars and telescopes; barometers; photographic equipment; MT and electric spares; electric irons and kettles; test sets and various instruments; portable drills; scrap batteries and tyres; electric cable; blocks and tackle, ball and roller bearings; refacing and grinding machine; charging sets; 3 shirt making machines; 2 fork lift trucks; quantity of scrap metal; Commer utility bus and 2 double decker buses, etc.

August 15/16, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (Tel: 03292 4211)

Approximately 1,700 lots of miscellaneous stores including clothing; furniture, chairs, desks, tables, wardrobes; binoculars; clocks and watches; electrical, MT and wireless spares; kitchen ware; photographic equipment; scrap ferrous and non-ferrous metals; tyres; fork lift trucks; machine tools; small quantity of vehicles, towed scraper, etc.

August 30, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs. (Tel: 0283-64657)

Miscellaneous stores including, textiles; household and kitchen equipment; furniture and other general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

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Location: Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs.

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Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m., August 22, 1973.

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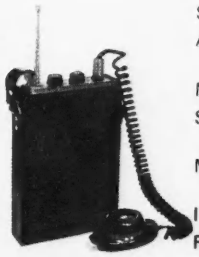

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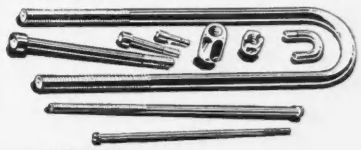

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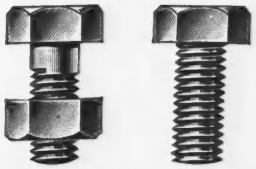

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ECGD

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